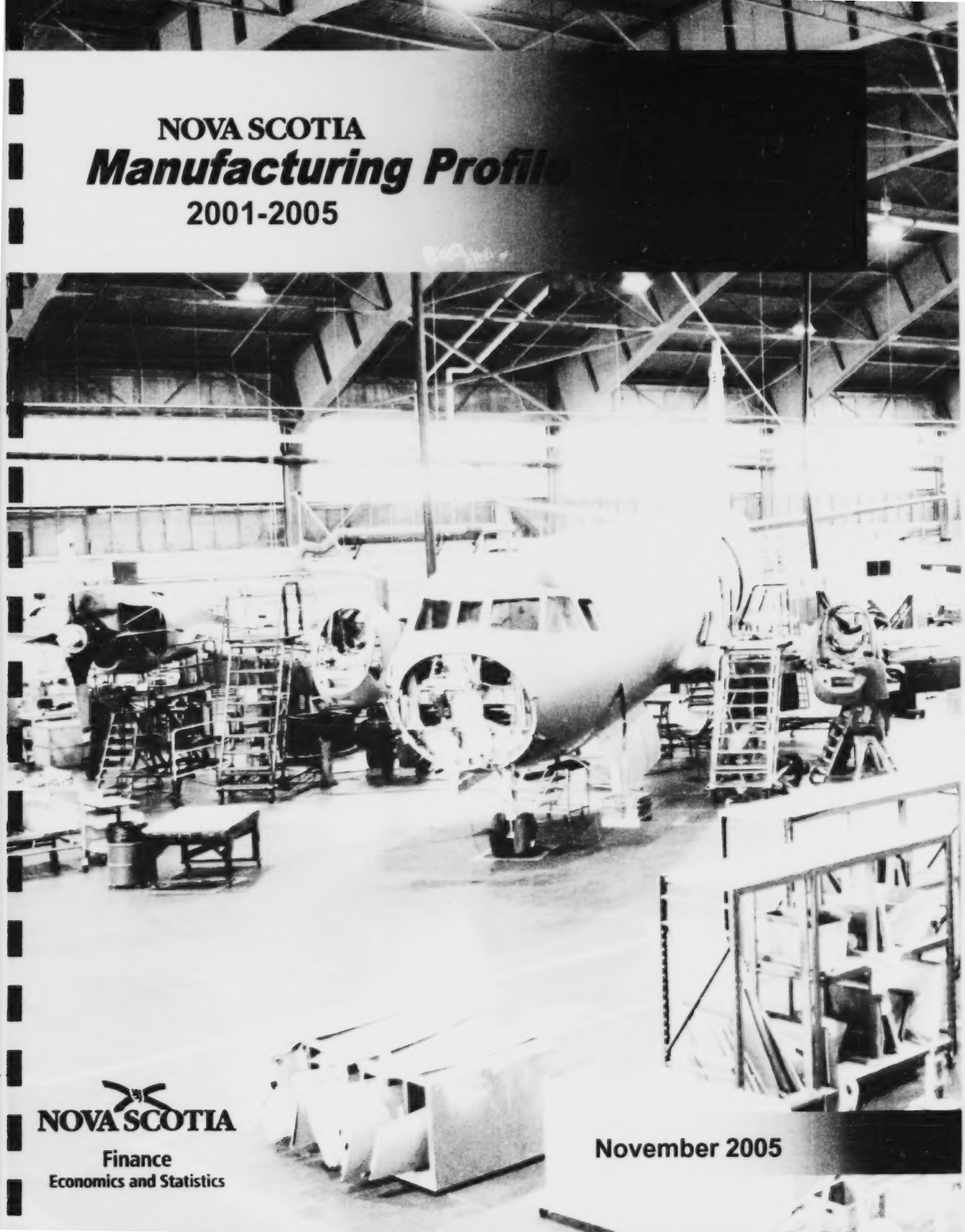

NOVA SCOTIA
Manufacturing Profile
2001-2005

NOVA SCOTIA

Finance
Economics and Statistics

November 2005

Cover photo – courtesy of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA)

IMP Aerospace Ltd., a member of the *IMP Group*, has developed a major presence in Nova Scotia's aerospace product and parts manufacturing subsector. *IMP Aerospace Ltd.* manufactures and repairs avionics and aircraft components for several major clients, including the Canadian Department of National Defence and the Canadian Forces (DND/CF). IMP's Aerospace Machining Centre is located in a 20,000 square-foot facility in Dartmouth's Burnside Industrial Park.

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Introduction

Overview

This publication summarizes and analyzes the latest information relating to one of Nova Scotia's most vital and dynamic sectors: the manufacturing sector. It concentrates on various facets of the manufacturing sector, including gross domestic product (GDP), costs and revenues, shipments, labour force characteristics, trade flows, and other indicators of the sector's economic performance. This first edition of the *Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile* encompasses the entire 2001-2004 time frame and also makes use of the latest 2005 data available at the time of publication.

Primary Data Sources

Statistics Canada is the major source of the primary data in this report. The Economics & Statistics Division is responsible for all secondary treatment and analysis of this primary data, including calculations of year-over-year growth rates, compound average growth rates (CAGR), correlation coefficients, coefficients of variation, and labour productivity. This secondary treatment also includes the design and presentation of all charts and tables contained herein.

This edition of the *Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile* makes use of the following Statistics Canada data sources:

- Annual Survey of Manufacturers (ASM) and Monthly Survey of Manufacturers (MSM)
- GDP by Industry
- Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey
- Labour Force Survey (LFS), Labour Statistics from the Canadian System of National Accounts (CSNA), and Survey of Employment, Payroll, and Hours (SEPH)
- Strategis Trade Data Online
- Business Conditions Survey

For more information about these data sources and their underlying methodologies, see the endnotes to the tables in Appendix B.

Defining the Manufacturing Sector

The following definition of the manufacturing sector is provided by Statistics Canada through Industry Canada's Strategis Web site:

The manufacturing sector is comprised of establishments that are typically designated as plants, factories, or mills. More specifically, these establishments are "primarily engaged in the physical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. These products may be finished, in the sense that they are ready to be used or consumed, or semi-finished, in the sense of becoming a raw material for an establishment to use in further manufacturing. Related activities, such as the assembly of the component parts of manufactured goods; the blending of materials; and the finishing of manufactured products by dyeing, heat-treating, plating and similar operations are also treated as manufacturing activities."[1]

According to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), the Canadian manufacturing sector is comprised of 21 manufacturing *subsectors*, which are further subdivided into manufacturing *industries*. Unless otherwise indicated, this publication uses NAICS to distinguish between sectors (2-digit NAICS code), subsectors (3-digit NAICS code), and industries (4-digit NAICS code) in the Nova Scotian and Canadian economies. This allows for a consistent and explicit means of analyzing and comparing economic data. For more detail about the NAICS classifications, particularly for the manufacturing sector, see Appendix A.

Notes: *(1) Detailed statistics pertaining to some subsectors and/or industries may be kept fully or partially confidential by Statistics Canada under the Statistics Act. This may be due, in part, to the relatively small size of a subsector or industry or the dominance of a few large firms within a subsector or industry. (2) Unless otherwise indicated, dollar values reported herein are stated in nominal dollars as opposed to real dollars.*

[1] Industry Canada, Strategis, *Canadian Industry Statistics*, http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/

Synopsis and Outlook

Without question, the manufacturing sector in Nova Scotia, and Canada as a whole, has been met with many challenges and opportunities in the five-year period between 2001 and 2005. With emerging technologies, changing consumer demands, and a dynamic global business environment, Nova Scotia's manufacturers must foster innovation and adaptability to build and maintain their market share in North America and beyond. In a 2004 survey of its national membership, the Canadian Manufacturers & Exporters (CME) discovered that 57% of its member companies considered the appreciation of the Canadian dollar (in U.S. terms) to be their most pressing challenge. Nearly 40% of the survey respondents cited increasing competition from China and changing customer demands as relevant challenges, while 30% identified higher business costs as a significant challenge.[2]

Annual Average Exchange Rate, Canadian Dollar to U.S. Dollar, 2001-2005

Year	Exchange Rate (US / CDN)	Annual % Change
2001	0.6456	
2002	0.6369	-1.35%
2003	0.7141	12.12%
2004	0.7686	7.63%
2005*	0.8200	6.70%

*Up to and including October 2005

Source: Bank of Canada

In 2004, the United States accounted for approximately 70% of Nova Scotia's manufacturing sector's total international exports. Furthermore, these manufacturing exports to the United States represented nearly 50% of Nova Scotia's total international exports in 2004. Clearly, the appreciation of the Canadian dollar (in U.S. terms) is creating continual challenges for the manufacturing sector in Nova Scotia – challenges that must clearly be met if the sector, and the Nova Scotia economy as a whole, are to perform strongly in the months and years to come.

Business Conditions Survey

The Business Conditions Survey is administered quarterly by Statistics Canada. It reveals that, as of the third quarter of 2005, 92% of Nova Scotia's manufacturers believed that employment prospects were increasing or unchanged, compared to 76% as of the third quarter of 2004 and 80% as of the third quarter of 2003. Approximately 50% of Nova Scotia's manufacturers believed that their production prospects were higher as of the third quarter of 2005, compared to 29% as of the third quarter of 2004 and 27% as of the third quarter of 2003. In terms of orders received, 85% of Nova Scotia's manufacturers believed that orders received were rising or about right as of the third quarter of 2005, compared to 90% as of the third quarter of 2004 and 78% as of the third quarter of 2003. Collectively, it appears as though the province's manufacturers are displaying a relatively positive outlook on their business conditions in 2005 (see Table 16 in Appendix B).

Key Highlights of Nova Scotia's Manufacturing Sector in 2004-2005

- *In 2004, chained (1997) GDP of the sector grew by 1.3% over 2003, reaching approximately $2.2 billion. This growth rate matched that of the province's overall chained (1997) GDP.*
- *In 2004, manufacturing shipments increased by 7.4% over 2003, surpassing $9 billion for the first time. In 2005, shipments are on pace to exceed $9 billion once again, at an estimated $7.4 billion as of September end.*
- *Total employment in the sector dropped by 2.9% in 2004 from 2003, despite a drop in the unemployment rate to 8.6% from 9.9%.*
- *In 2004, the sector's total international exports increased by 14.3% over 2003, with exports to the U.S. increasing by 7.1%. Total international imports increased by 10.1% in 2004, surpassing $5.3 billion.*

[2] Canadian Manufacturers & Exporters (CME), *Manufacturing 2020: Manufacturing Challenges in Canada*
Visit http://www.cme-mec.ca/ for more resources from CME

Economic Performance of the Manufacturing Sector

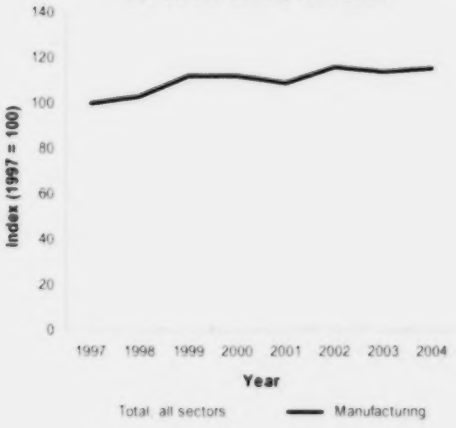
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Similar to many of the province's industrial sectors, Nova Scotia's manufacturing sector is highly dependent on the natural resources of the land and the sea. The province's resource-based manufacturing subsectors, including food manufacturing, wood product manufacturing, and paper manufacturing, have traditionally been vital to the overall economic performance of Nova Scotia's manufacturing sector. Nonetheless, sophisticated technological industries such as aerospace product and parts manufacturing are also contributing significant production outputs.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the chained gross domestic product (GDP)[3] of Nova Scotia's manufacturing sector has been on the rise since 1997, with the exception of marginal declines in 2001 and 2003. During this period, overall growth in Nova Scotia's total chained GDP has been slightly stronger and less volatile than growth in the manufacturing sector. In 2003 and 2004, the sector accounted for approximately 9.6% of Nova Scotia's total chained GDP, down slightly from 9.9% in 2002 (see Figure 2).

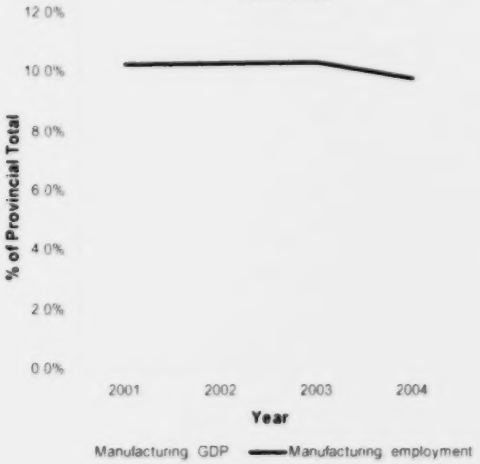
Although the publishable detail of GDP data is limited at the subsector and industry levels, there are a few insights that can be gained from the data in Table 1 (see Appendix B). Since 2001, the seafood product preparation and packaging industry has represented between 5.5% and 6.1% of Nova Scotia's total manufacturing chained GDP. For the same period, the wood products subsector accounted for about 6.8% of total manufacturing GDP, and the textile and textile product mills subsectors accounted for between 4.6% and 5.1% of

Figure 1: GDP Growth Index, Chained (1997) GDP, Nova Scotia, 1997-2004



Source: Table 1, Appendix B

Figure 2: Manufacturing as a % of Total Chained (1997) GDP and Total Employment, Nova Scotia, 2001-2004



Source: Tables 1 and 5, Appendix B

[3] See Appendix B endnotes (Table 1) for a definition of chained GDP

total manufacturing GDP. In 2001, the aerospace products and parts industry represented an impressive 7.7% of the province's total manufacturing GDP.

Manufacturing Subsectors and Industries as % of Total Manufacturing Sector GDP, Nova Scotia, Chained 1997 GDP

Subsector/ Industry	NAICS Code	2001	2002	2003	2004
Seafood products	3117	6.1%	5.9%	6.0%	5.5%
Wood products	321	6.6%	6.8%	6.6%	6.8%
Textile and textile product mills	313-314	5.1%	4.6%	5.3%	5.0%
Aerospace product and parts	3364	7.7%	-	-	-

Source: Table 1, Appendix B

Between 2001 and 2004, Nova Scotia's manufacturing sector experienced an annual compound average growth rate (annual CAGR) of approximately 1.9%, compared to 2.2% for the province as a whole. The seafood product preparation and packaging industry exhibited an annual CAGR of -1.5% over this period, while the wood products and textile and textile product mills subsectors experienced an annual CAGR of 2.5% and 1.0% respectively.

Figure 3 highlights the important role that the manufacturing sector plays in the overall economic output of Nova Scotia. In 2004, the manufacturing sector produced over $2.2 billion in chained GDP, up approximately 1.2% from 2003. This represented the third-largest output of any industrial sector in Nova Scotia. The public administration sector was marginally larger in terms of chained GDP, while the finance/insurance, real estate/renting, and leasing and management sector was easily the largest sector in the province.

In terms of chained GDP, manufacturing was the largest goods-producing sector in 2004, with output substantially exceeding that of the utilities sector, construction sector, mining and oil sector, and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector.[4]

The manufacturing sector also exhibited a higher GDP than most service-producing sectors, including health care and social assistance, retail trade, wholesale trade, and educational services.

Figure 3: Top Industrial Sectors by Chained (1997) GDP, Nova Scotia, 2004

Source: Table 1, Appendix B

[4] See Appendix A for a list of goods-producing and service-producing sectors according to NAICS

Manufacturing Shipments

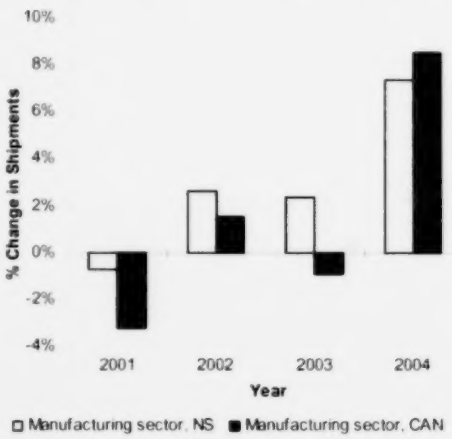
On a nominal-dollar basis, Nova Scotia's manufacturing shipments[5] have been rising steadily since 2002, after a slight decline in 2001. The year 2004 was a particularly strong period for the province, with total manufacturing shipments topping $9 billion for the first time ever. This led to a 7.4% increase in shipments over 2003, from approximately $8.6 billion to $9.3 billion (see Table 2). As demonstrated in Figure 4, Nova Scotia's manufacturing shipments have generally grown at a rate that meets or exceeds the Canadian manufacturing sector as a whole.

The strong growth in manufacturing shipments from 2002 to 2004 can be attributed to several manufacturing subsectors. Shipments in the food subsector increased by 2.5% in 2004, after a slight decline in 2003. Within this subsector, the meat products industry performed particularly well in 2004, while the seafood product preparation and packaging industry experienced lower shipments for the second consecutive year. The paper and transportation equipment subsectors also experienced notable growth in shipments in 2004, up 6.2% and 9.8% respectively. Within the transportation equipment subsector, the aerospace products and parts industry posted an impressive 15.7% increase in shipments after a weaker year in 2003.

However, the largest increase in shipments was experienced by the wood product subsector, which rebounded from a difficult 2003 to post a 20.4% gain in 2004. This gain was driven, in part, by the sawmills and wood preservation industry, which increased shipments by over 23% after a challenging year in 2003. Since most sawmill output is destined for the U.S., it will be interesting to see if this industry can withstand the appreciation of the Canadian dollar and perform equally well in the coming months.

[5] See Appendix B endnotes (Table 2) for a definition of manufacturing shipments

Figure 4: Annual % Change in Manufacturing Shipments, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2001-2004



Source: Table 2, Appendix B

Growth Rates of Selected Manufacturing Subsectors and Industries, by Manufacturing Shipments, Nova Scotia, 2003-2004

	2003 % Change from 2002	2004 % Change from 2003
Total manufacturing sector	2.4%	7.4%
Non-durable goods manufacturing subsectors	3.4%	7.0%
Food	-0.7%	2.5%
Animal foods	-9.4%	-1.6%
Dairy products	-0.1%	5.5%
Meat products	-7.8%	19.6%
Seafood product preparation and packaging	-4.6%	-6.3%
Bakeries and tortilla	3.2%	15.6%
Paper	1.7%	6.2%
Durable goods manufacturing subsectors	-0.4%	8.4%
Wood products	-1.5%	20.4%
Sawmills and wood preservation	-6.6%	23.3%
Veneer, plywood and engineered wood products	7.8%	6.4%
Other wood products	18.8%	21.5%
Machinery	8.4%	2.5%
Transportation equipment	-10.6%	9.8%
Motor vehicle body and trailers	-	-
Aerospace product and parts	-7.8%	15.7%
Ship and boat building	-52.1%	2.6%

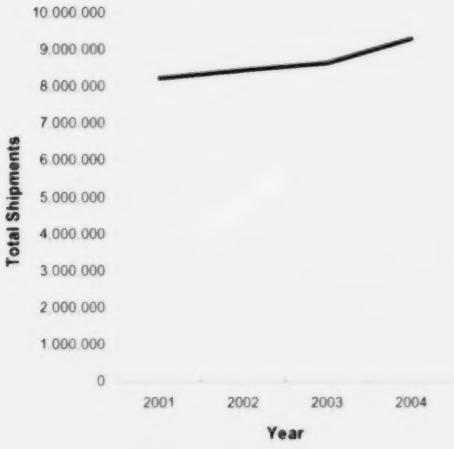
Source: Table 2, Appendix B

According to Statistics Canada, seafood product preparation and packaging, dairy, fruit and vegetable preserving, and sawmill output have traditionally accounted for the bulk of Nova Scotia's manufacturing shipments.[6] This is evidenced by the data in Table 2. Between 2001 and 2004, the food subsector accounted for roughly 22% to 24% of Nova Scotia's total manufacturing shipments. Certainly, seafood and dairy products represent a substantial portion of these shipments: roughly 55% in 2004. The paper subsector accounted for 9.3% of shipments in 2004, down from a high of 11.7% in 2001. The transportation equipment subsector, driven primarily by the aerospace products and parts industry, represented approximately 8.4% to 9.4% of shipments during the period between 2001 and 2004. Another large producer of manufacturing shipments is the wood products subsector, which is led primarily by sawmills and wood preservation. In 2004, this subsector provided 7.0% of the province's total manufacturing shipments, up marginally from the 2003 figure of 6.3%.

Overall, as illustrated in Figure 6, these four manufacturing subsectors accounted for roughly half of the province's total manufacturing shipments between 2001 and 2004. This figure has dropped somewhat from 50.9% in 2001 to 46.9% in 2004.

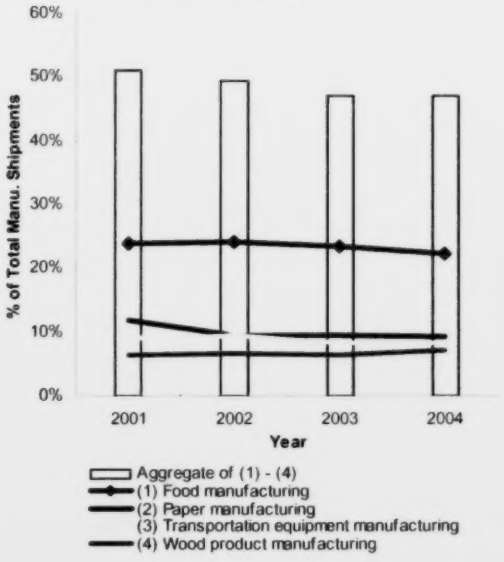
If one examines the overall shipments of durable goods manufacturing subsectors versus non-durable goods manufacturing subsectors[7], it is evident that non-durable goods represent the majority of shipments: roughly 74% in 2003 and in 2004. The variation in shipments between 2001 and 2004 tends to be similar for non-durable and durable goods, with coefficients of variation (CV) of 5.2% and 5.8% respectively.[8]

Figure 5: Total Manufacturing Shipments, Nova Scotia, 2001-2004



Source: Table 2, Appendix B

Figure 6: Manufacturing Subsectors as a % of Total Manufacturing Shipments, Nova Scotia, 2001-2004



Source: Table 2, Appendix B

[6] Statistics Canada, *Manufacturing in 2004: Year-end Review by Province*, Cat. No. 11-621-MIE – No. 025

[7] See Appendix A for a listing of durable goods and non-durable goods manufacturing subsectors according to NAICS

[8] CV = (Standard Deviation ÷ Mean) x 100%

Analysis of Capital Expenditures, Costs, and Labour Productivity

Since 2001, the Nova Scotia manufacturing sector has been experiencing a general decline in overall capital expenditures, which include investments in construction and machinery and equipment. Capital expenditures declined at an annual CAGR of -2.9% between 2001 and 2005, although expenditures have grown by 9.8% in 2005, primarily due to increased investment in construction activity.[9] In contrast, capital expenditures in the overall Canadian manufacturing sector exhibited an annual CAGR of 2.8% between 2001 and 2005. Collectively, the Nova Scotia economy has also been experiencing growth in capital expenditures, with an annual CAGR of 3.6% between 2001 and 2005.

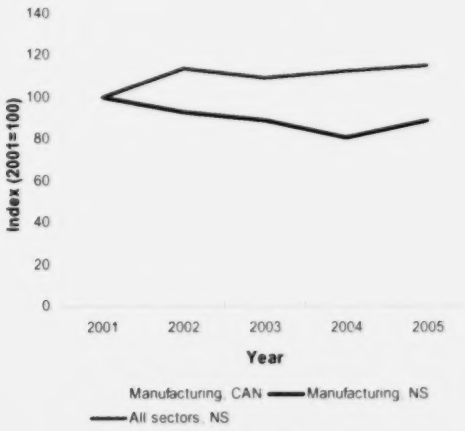
In Nova Scotia, the manufacturing sector has been allocating the majority of its capital expenditures to machinery and equipment. In 2005, 88% of capital expenditures were directed to investment in machinery and equipment, compared to a similar figure of 90% for the overall Canadian manufacturing sector.

Statistics Canada's Annual Survey of Manufacturing (ASM) provides some relevant information relating to costs and revenues of selected manufacturing subsectors in Nova Scotia (see Tables 4(a) and 4(b)). Upon analysis of the contribution margin (CM), which is essentially a percentage measure of operating profits before fixed costs, it is evident that manufacturers in Nova Scotia have been facing proportionately higher production costs in recent years.[10]

[9] Capital and repair expenditures for 2004 and 2005 are based on preliminary actuals and intentions. See Table 3.

[10] CM = (Value of Total Goods Sold & Other Revenue – Cost of Total Materials & Supplies – Total Salaries and Wages) / Value of Total Goods Sold & Other Revenue (note that this is not the "textbook" definition of contribution margin, since fixed and variable costs are not explicitly differentiated in the ASM)

Figure 7: Capital Expenditures Growth Index, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2001-2005



Source: Table 3, Appendix B

Contribution Margins and Fuel & Electricity Ratios for the Manufacturing Sector and Selected Manufacturing Subsectors, Nova Scotia, 2001-2003

	2001		2002		2003	
	Contrib. Margin	Fuel & Elect. Ratio	Contrib. Margin	Fuel & Elect. Ratio	Contrib. Margin	Fuel & Elect. Ratio
Food	18.4%	2.1%	18.8%	2.2%	17.7%	2.6%
Textile mills	-	-	-	-	45.8%	5.1%
Clothing	-	-	-	-	25.9%	6.7%
Wood products	16.9%	5.4%	23.1%	5.3%	22.6%	5.8%
Paper	48.4%	32.0%	37.6%	35.4%	32.0%	36.5%
Primary metal	34.8%	3.6%	-	-	-	-
Chemical	-	-	-	-	12.7%	3.6%
Plastics and rubber products	-	-	30.0%	4.4%	28.7%	2.8%
Non-metallic mineral products	-	-	-	-	39.7%	18.9%
Fabricated metal products	-	-	20.6%	2.2%	19.5%	2.9%
Machinery	31.3%	2.3%	30.6%	2.7%	31.1%	2.9%
Computer and electronic products	-	-	22.2%	1.9%	26.5%	1.9%
Transportation equipment	31.5%	2.3%	27.9%	1.7%	31.2%	2.5%
Total manufacturing sector	25.2%	4.7%	25.0%	4.9%	22.2%	4.9%

Source: Tables 4(a) and 4(b), Appendix B

Collectively, the province's manufacturing sector has seen its CM fall from 25.2% in 2001 to 22.2% in 2003. The paper subsector experienced one of the largest declines during this period, with a CM of 48.4% in 2001 slipping to 32.0% in 2003. In 2003, the textile mills subsector enjoyed the highest CM of any manufacturing subsector in Nova Scotia, with a CM of 45.8%. At 12.7%, the chemical subsector had the lowest CM among manufacturing subsectors in 2003.

No doubt, rising costs of fuel and electricity are partly responsible for decreases in CM over the 2001 to 2003 time frame, and these effects have likely been even more pronounced in 2004 and 2005.[11] The fuel & electricity ratio, which represents fuel and electricity costs as a percentage of total materials and supplies costs, has increased only slightly for the Nova Scotia manufacturing sector, from 4.7% in 2001 to 4.9% in 2003. However, this ratio reveals that the paper subsector, in particular, is highly susceptible to fluctuations in fuel and electricity prices. In 2003, the fuel & electricity ratio for this subsector was 35.4%, an increase of over 3% from 2001. On an absolute basis, the manufacturing sector's fuel and electricity costs have increased by nearly 16% in Nova Scotia between 2002 and 2003. The food subsector and the fabricated metal products subsector experienced the largest increases, in excess of 30%. In contrast, the plastics and rubber products subsector decreased fuel and electricity costs by 6.5% over this period.

Overall, between 2002 and 2003, the manufacturing sector experienced percentage increases in materials and supplies costs that considerably outweighed percentage increases in value of total goods sold and other revenue. Total materials and supplies costs increased by 16.5%, while value of total goods sold and other revenue increased by 8.6%. This contributed to an overall decline in total "value-added" for the manufacturing sector in 2003.[12] A more detailed breakdown of cost and revenue growth rates by manufacturing subsector is provided below:

Growth Rates of Selected Costs and Revenues, Manufacturing Sector and Selected Manufacturing Subsectors, Nova Scotia, 2002-2003

	Salaries/ Employee	Fuel & Electricity	Cost of Total Materials and Supplies	Value of Total Goods Sold & Other Revenue
Food	-0.1%	30.0%	11.4%	8.7%
Wood products	7.2%	7.5%	-3.2%	-1.6%
Paper	7.7%	21.3%	17.6%	4.7%
Plastics and rubber products	1.5%	-6.5%	43.3%	25.8%
Fabricated metal products	10.9%	32.0%	-2.2%	-3.4%
Machinery	8.5%	10.3%	2.9%	5.1%
Computer and electronic products	2.6%	1.0%	0.4%	6.4%
Transportation equipment	6.4%	16.2%	-23.1%	-17.2%
Total manufacturing sector	1.9%	15.8%	16.5%	8.6%

Source: Tables 4(a) and 4(b), Appendix B

Labour productivity is an important performance measure in virtually every industrial sector, and the manufacturing sector is certainly no exception. There are a number of methodologies for gauging labour productivity, and each of them is subject to unique strengths and limitations. In the *Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile*, ASM data is used to calculate labour productivity as "total value-added per employee", where employees are defined as the sum of production and non-production (i.e. administrative and non-manufacturing) workers. A similar approach using "census value-added per employee" to measure labour productivity has been adopted in various Statistics Canada papers.[13]

In general, labour productivity (as defined in the *Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile*) can increase through increases in labour intensity (i.e. "employee

[11] Due to necessary time lags in disseminating the ASM, data for 2004 and 2005 was not available from Statistics Canada at the time of publication.

[12] See Appendix B endnotes (Table 4(b)) for a definition of "value-added". Although the measures are similar, "value-added" should not be confused with GDP.

[13] See, for example, Statistics Canada, *Participation in export markets and productivity performance in Canadian manufacturing*, Cat. No. 11F0027MIE – No. 011

hours per employee") or improved labour efficiency (i.e. "total value-added per employee hour"). Labour efficiency is, itself, affected by two factors called capital productivity (i.e. "total value-added per capital investment dollar") and capital deepening (i.e. "capital investment dollars per employee hour). The overall effect of each of the above factors on labour productivity can be expressed as follows:

Labour Productivity:

$$= \frac{\text{Total Value-Added (\$,000)}}{\text{Employee}}$$

= Labour Efficiency x Labour Intensity

= (Capital Productivity x Capital Deepening) x Labour Intensity

This formula demonstrates that labour productivity figures are directly influenced by capital investments, that is, investments in long-term assets such as machinery and equipment. ASM data, however, does not provide information relating to capital investments, nor does it provide detail on employee hours (i.e. total hours worked by employees). Thus, the various factors, or drivers, that influence labour productivity cannot be individually identified.[14] This is one limitation of the data used to measure labour productivity in the *Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile*. Nonetheless, the labour productivity measures reported herein should be of interest and of value, if one keeps in mind that the above-mentioned drivers are inherently at work.

Overall, between 2001 and 2003, the labour productivity of Nova Scotia's manufacturing sector fell by 5%, from 84.8 in 2001 to 80.8 in 2003. The plastics and rubber products subsector exhibited solid labour productivity of 139.2 in 2003, up nearly 19% from 2002. Relatively speaking, Nova Scotia's important food subsector displayed low labour productivity of 49.7 in 2003, nearly 40% lower than the sector average that year. Labour productivity rates for other subsectors are provided below:

Labour Productivity, Manufacturing Sector and Selected Manufacturing Subsectors, Nova Scotia, 2001-2003

	2001	2002	2003
Food	52.4	50.7	49.7
Textile mills	-	-	127.5
Clothing	-	-	42.0
Wood products	58.7	72.8	71.9
Paper	211.1	138.3	114.3
Chemical	-	-	66.3
Plastics and rubber products	-	117.3	139.2
Non-metallic mineral products	-	-	84.5
Fabricated metal products		57.4	61.3
Machinery	74.9	76.2	81.7
Computer and electronic products	-	77.5	79.1
Transportation equipment	99.6	100.6	104.1
Total manufacturing sector	84.8	82.9	80.8

Source: Table 4(b), Appendix B

Correlation coefficients can be used to determine the strength of relationships between two variables.[15] Between 2001 and 2003, the ASM data suggests that labour productivity is strongly *positively* correlated with capital and repair expenditures and is moderately *negatively* correlated with average establishment size:

Labour Productivity Correlation Coefficients, Manufacturing Sector, Nova Scotia, 2001-2003

	2001	2002	2003
Average Establishment Size (Employees per Establishment)	35.3	37.7	37.0
Capital/Repair Expenditures ($,000,000)	781.7	747.0	746.8
Correlation Coefficient between:	2001-2003		
Labour Productivity and Average Establishment Size	-0.68		
Labour Productivity and Capital/Repair Expenditures	0.86		

Source: Tables 3 and 4(b), Appendix B

[14] Capital expenditures from Statistics Canada's Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey are confidential at the manufacturing subsector level. Also, employee hours at the manufacturing subsector level are confidential in the Input-Output system of Statistics Canada.

[15] Correlation coefficients must be used with caution here, since they are only based on three years of data (2001-2003). However, they may give a rough idea as to the linear relationship between labour productivity and other factors. Note that a coefficient of -1 indicates the strongest possible negative relationship, while a coefficient of +1 indicates the strongest possible positive relationship.

Labour Force Characteristics of the Manufacturing Sector

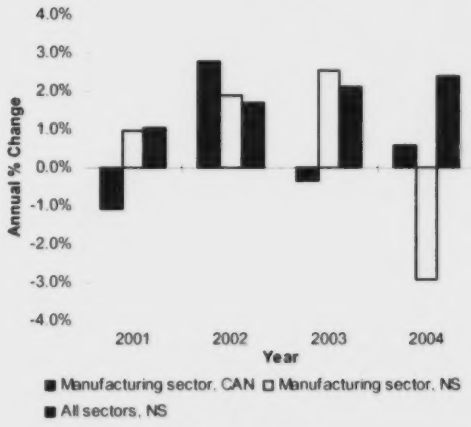
Employment

The manufacturing sector is a vital source of employment in rural and urban Nova Scotia alike. Between 2001 and 2004, the sector employed an average of 43.5 thousand workers aged 15 years and over (see Table 5). This represented nearly half (approximately 47.7%) of the average total employment in all goods-producing sectors and over 10% (approximately 10.2%) of the average total employment in all sectors in Nova Scotia over the same four-year period (see Figure 2). In addition, the manufacturing sector employs significantly more full-time workers, on a percentage basis, than the provincial average. In 2004, only 6.0% of all manufacturing workers aged 15 years and over were employed on a part-time basis, compared to the provincial average of 18.8%.

As illustrated in Figure 8, total employment in Nova Scotia's manufacturing sector has been growing at a rate that generally meets or exceeds that of the overall Canadian manufacturing sector and the overall Nova Scotia economy. In 2003, the manufacturing sector added roughly 1,100 jobs in Nova Scotia to boost its employment figures by 2.5%. The year 2004 saw a drop in employment of 2.9%, despite a slight increase in part-time employment in the sector.

In recent years, the food subsector has accounted for about one quarter of all manufacturing jobs in the province, which equates to roughly 10,000 workers per year between 2001 and 2004. In 2004, the plastics and rubber products subsector and the transportation equipment subsector each represented over 11% of manufacturing employment, while the wood products subsector accounted for nearly 9%.

Figure 8: Annual % Change in Manufacturing Employment, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2001-2004



Source: Table 5, Appendix B

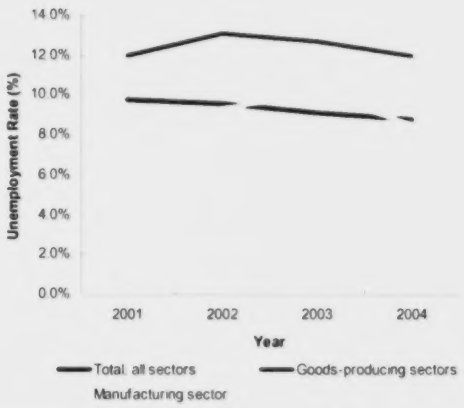
Figure 9: Employment in Manufacturing Subsectors as a % of Total Manufacturing Employment, Nova Scotia, 2004

Source: Table 6, Appendix B

The most recent data from the Annual Survey of Manufacturers suggests that, in 2003, approximately 80% of all manufacturing workers were production workers. The remaining 20% worked in administrative or non-manufacturing roles.

Despite a decrease in total manufacturing jobs in 2004, the Nova Scotia manufacturing sector experienced a drop in its unemployment rate that year. This was due to a decline in the overall manufacturing labour force by approximately 2,000. Since 2001, the province's manufacturing sector has exhibited unemployment rates that generally align with the provincial unemployment rate. Notably, the collective unemployment rate of all goods-producing sectors in Nova Scotia is substantially higher than that of the manufacturing sector. In 2004, goods-producing sectors exhibited an unemployment rate of 12.0%, compared to a rate of 8.6% for the manufacturing sector.

Figure 10: Sector Unemployment Rates, Nova Scotia, 2001-2004

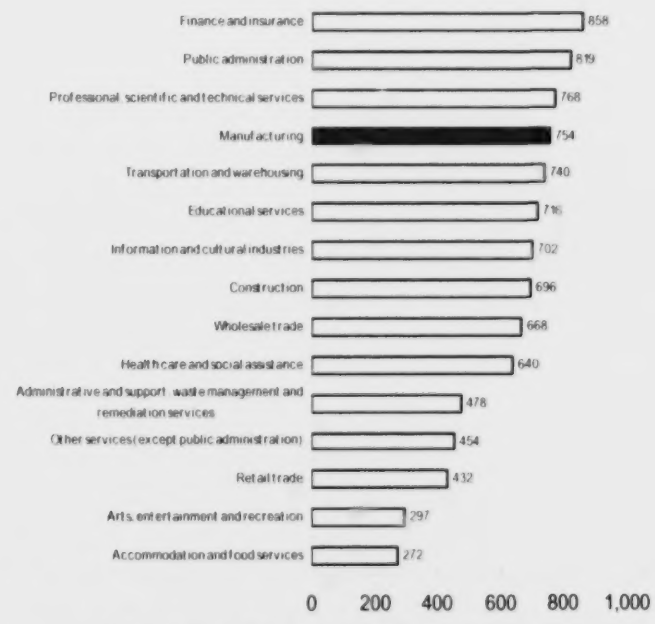


Source: Table 5, Appendix B

Salaries, Wages, and Hours

Statistics Canada's Survey of Employment, Payroll, and Hours (SEPH) indicates that Nova Scotia's manufacturing sector is one of the highest paying sectors in the province. Between 2001 and 2004, the average nominal weekly earnings per employee (including overtime) of the manufacturing sector experienced an annual CAGR of 2.6%, compared to 2.3% for the province as a whole. With reference to Figure 11, it is evident that the average manufacturing employee in Nova Scotia earned relatively high wages and salaries, with average weekly earnings of over $750 in 2004. Note that these figures represent gross earnings, before tax and other applicable deductions. On average, between 2001 and 2004, employees in the manufacturing sector received weekly earnings that were 12.6% higher than the average across all Nova Scotia sectors. More detail regarding the *annual* average earnings per manufacturing employee, broken down by subsector, can be found in Table 6.

Figure 11: Highest Paying Sectors, Nova Scotia, 2004



*** Figure does not include data for the following sectors: Forestry, Logging and Support; Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Management of Companies and Enterprises*

Source: Table 7(a), Appendix B

Durable goods manufacturing subsectors, which provided 41.4% of all Nova Scotia manufacturing jobs in 2004, tend to pay higher wages than non-durable goods manufacturing subsectors. On average, between 2001 and 2004, employees in durable goods received 8.0% higher weekly earnings than their counterparts in non-durable goods. Within the durable goods subsectors, the transportation equipment subsector is one of the highest-paying, with average weekly earnings of approximately $991 in 2004. This figure is over 25% higher than the average for all durable goods subsectors in 2004. Within the non-durable goods subsectors, the paper subsector is one of the highest-paying, with average weekly earnings of approximately $992 in 2004. This figure is over 35% higher than the average for all non-durable goods subsectors in 2004.

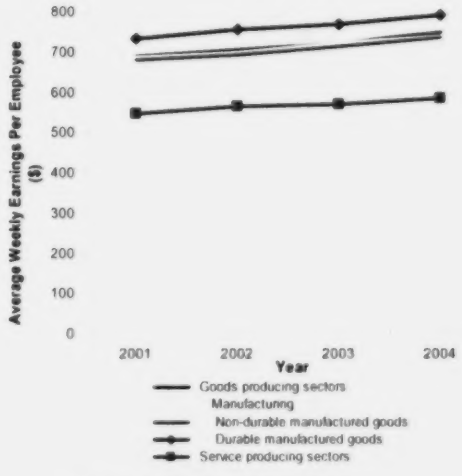
Employees in the manufacturing sector tend to work longer hours than the provincial average, with annual average hours per worker nearing 1,900 in 2004. Nonetheless, this figure has been declining since 2001, with an annual CAGR of -1.4% between 2001 and 2004 (see Figure 13). More detail is provided below:

Annual Average Number of Hours Worked Per Employee (for all jobs), Manufacturing Sector and Selected Subsectors, Nova Scotia, 2001-2004

Sector/Subsector	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total, all sectors	1,770	1,745	1,733	1,714
Total manufacturing sector	1,969	1,948	1,920	1,887
Computer and electronic products	-	2,047	1,945	2,198
Wood products	2,132	2,099	2,096	2,004
Machinery	1,882	2,022	1,907	1,976
Plastics and rubber products	1,966	1,959	1,912	1,957
Paper	2,052	1,884	1,892	1,954
Transportation equipment	2,029	1,942	1,936	1,916
Food	1,878	1,919	1,876	1,772
Textile and textile product mills	1,898	1,924	1,777	-

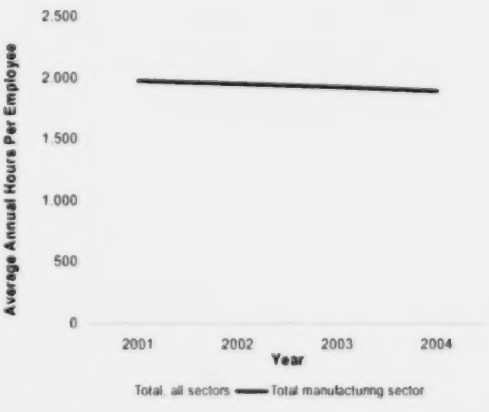
Source: Table 6, Appendix B

Figure 12: Average Weekly Earnings (Including Overtime), Nominal Dollars, Nova Scotia, 2001-2004



Source: Table 7(a), Appendix B

Figure 13: Average Annual Hours Worked Per Employee, Nova Scotia, 2001-2004



Source: Table 6, Appendix B

Trade in Manufactured Goods

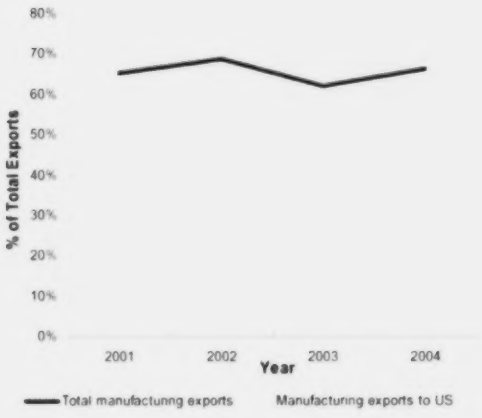
International Trade

Since 2001, the manufacturing sector has consistently been producing more than 60% of the province's total international exports.[16] This percentage rose by 4% to 66% in 2004, after falling by 7% in 2003. On an absolute basis, total international exports of the manufacturing sector experienced a modest annual CAGR of approximately 1% between 2001 and 2004, although the year 2004 saw an impressive 14.3% increase over 2003.

Certainly, the majority of the manufacturing sector's total international exports are destined for the United States. In 2004, 70% of the manufacturing sector's total international exports went to the United States, with 65% of these exports destined for the New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern states (see Figure 16 on the following page). In fact, in 2004, the manufacturing sector's total international exports to the United States represented nearly 50% of the provincial economy's total international exports (see Figure 14).

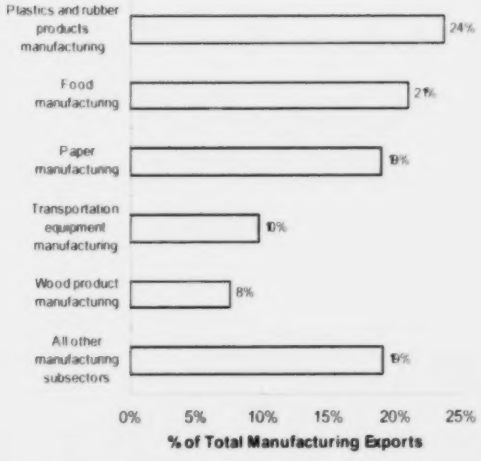
Looking at the subsector level, the plastic and rubber products subsector accounted for nearly one quarter of the manufacturing sector's total international exports in 2004. As illustrated in Figure 15, the food, paper, transportation equipment, and wood product subsectors also accounted for significant portions of total international exports. Not surprisingly, these subsectors also accounted for a considerable share of the province's total manufacturing shipments in 2004.

Figure 14: Manufacturing Exports as a % of Total Exports, Nova Scotia, 2001-2004



Source: Tables 8 and 12, Appendix B

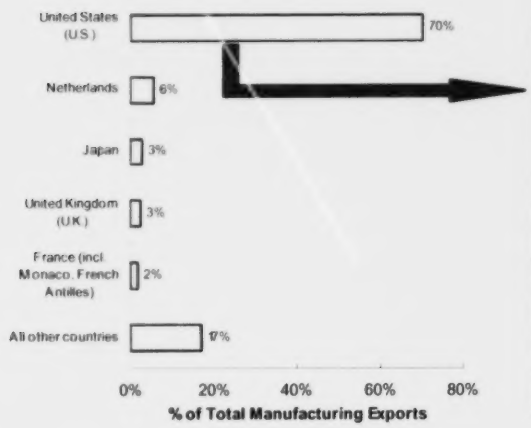
Figure 15: Top 5 Exporting Manufacturing Subsectors, Nova Scotia, 2004



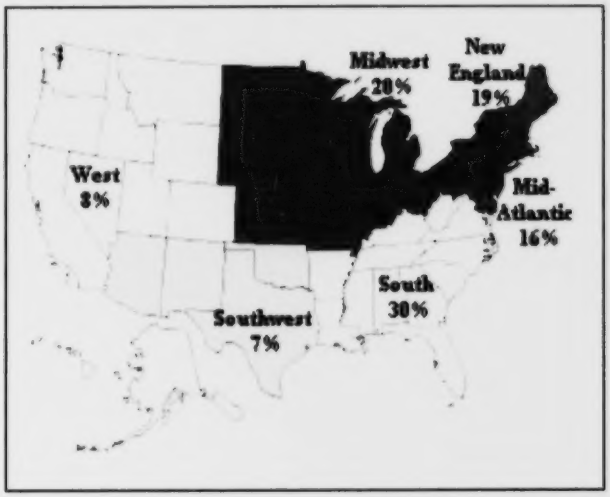
Source: Table 8, Appendix B

[16] Total international exports are recorded by province of origin. For a definition of total international exports and province of origin, see Appendix B endnotes (Table 8).

Figure 16: Top 5 Destinations of Manufacturing Exports, Nova Scotia, 2004



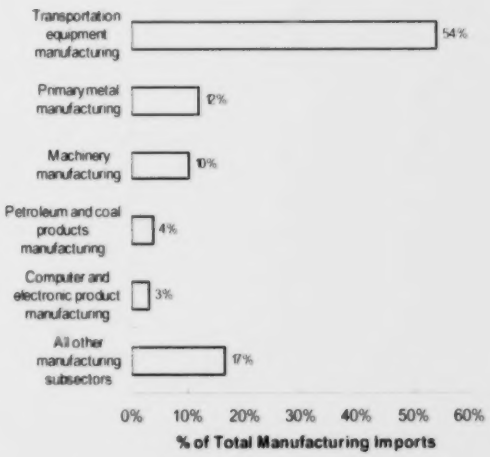
Source: Table 12, Appendix B



Source: Table 10, Appendix B
Map image courtesy of BC Stats

Total international imports of the manufacturing sector have been on the rise since 2001, with an annual CAGR of 6.3% between 2001 and 2004.[17] In 2004, the manufacturing sector's total international imports increased by 10.1%. In recent years, the origins of the manufacturing sector's total international imports have been more diverse than the destinations of the sector's total international exports. While total international exports were primarily destined for the United States in 2004, total international imports were received in relatively equal proportion from several countries. Germany was the primary country of origin, having accounted for over 30% of the manufacturing sector's total international imports in 2004. Cuba, the United Kingdom, and the United States contributed between 6% and 11% of total international imports for the sector in 2004, while several other nations contributed upwards of 5%.

Figure 17: Top 5 Importing Manufacturing Subsectors, Nova Scotia, 2004



Source: Table 9, Appendix B

[17] Total international imports are recorded by province of clearance. For a definition of total international imports and province of clearance, see Appendix B endnotes (Table 9).

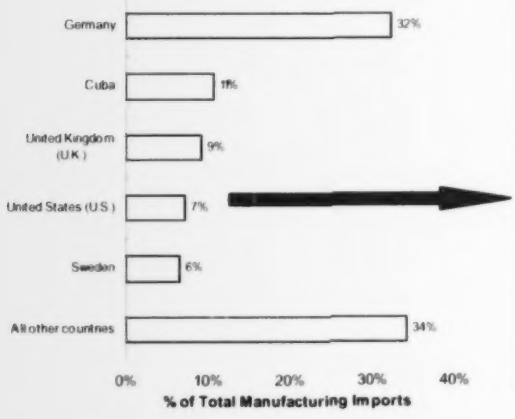
In 2004, nearly 65% of the manufacturing sector's imports from the United States came from the Midwest, Southwest, and Western states. This contrasts with the sector's exports to the United States, where 65% were sent to the county's eastern states in 2004.

The transportation equipment subsector was the manufacturing sector's largest importer in 2004, accounting for 54% of the sector's total international imports. The primary metal subsector and the machinery subsector comprised 12% and 10% of imports, respectively (see Figure 17).

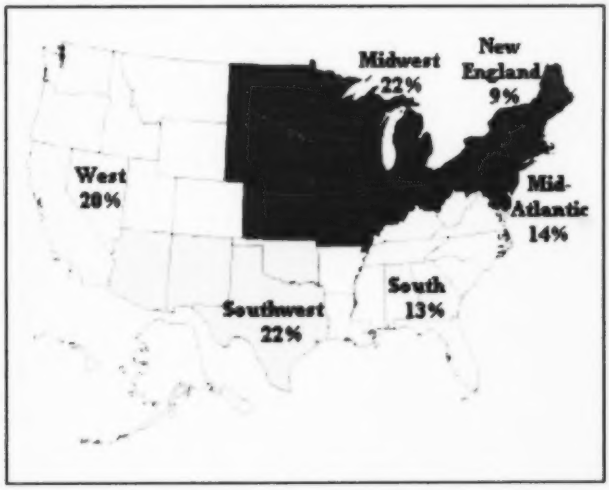
For more detail regarding international trade in Nova Scotia's manufacturing sector, see Tables 8 to 14 in Appendix B.

Note: When considering these statistics on total international imports, one must bear in mind that total international imports are recorded by province of clearance. Therefore, these imports did not necessarily remain in the province of Nova Scotia; rather, Nova Scotia was simply the province where the import physically crossed or "cleared" the international border into Canada.

Figure 18: Top 5 Origins of Manufacturing Imports, Nova Scotia, 2004



Source: Table 12, Appendix B



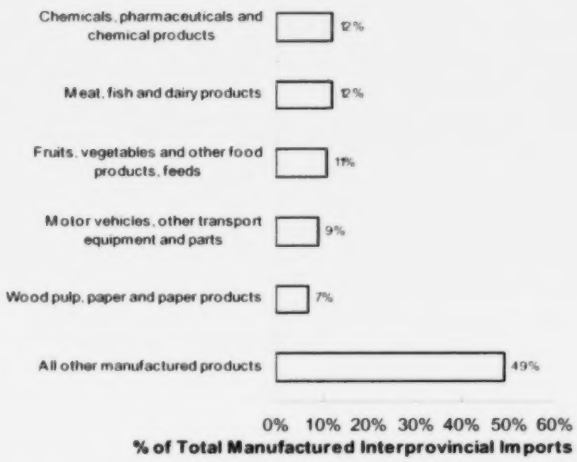
Source: Table 11, Appendix B
Map image courtesy of BC Stats

Inter-Provincial Trade

Inter-provincial trade data, while unavailable according to NAICS codes, can be obtained according to the type of manufactured good.[18] In 2002, Nova Scotia's inter-provincial imports of manufactured goods[19] increased to approximately $4.25 million, a 3.2% gain over 2001. In terms of manufactured goods, the most prominent inter-provincial imports were chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and chemical products, along with meat, fish, and dairy products. These two groups of products each represented approximately 12% of the province's inter-provincial imports of manufactured goods in 2002. Nonetheless, as illustrated in Figure 19, inter-provincial imports of manufactured goods tended to be quite diverse in 2002, with no single product group dominating the import activity.

Nova Scotia's inter-provincial exports of manufactured goods increased to approximately $3.1 million in 2002, a gain of 8.9% over 2001. In 2002, petroleum and coal products represented 19% of the province's inter-provincial exports of manufactured goods, down slightly from 21% in 2001. On an absolute basis, inter-provincial exports of petroleum and coal products declined by nearly 3% between 2001 and 2002. Meat, fish, and dairy products and leather, rubber, and plastic products collectively accounted for nearly one quarter of Nova Scotia's inter-provincial exports of manufactured products in 2002. Approximately 31% of the province's inter-provincial exports of manufactured goods were destined for Ontario in 2002, while 20% went to Quebec and 16% went to New Brunswick (see Table 15 in Appendix B).

Figure 19: Top 5 Manufactured Inter-Provincial Imports, Nova Scotia, 2002



Source: Table 15, Appendix B

Figure 20: Top 5 Manufactured Inter-Provincial Exports, Nova Scotia, 2002

Source: Table 15, Appendix B

[18] Data for 2003 to 2005 was unavailable at the time of publication

[19] In this section, totals for manufactured goods exclude primary metal products, tobacco, and tobacco products, as data for these products is confidential or not available.

Appendix A

NAICS Sectors

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which was preceded by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), was jointly adopted in 1997 by Canada, the United States, and Mexico against the backdrop of NAFTA. The classification system was implemented to provide standard definitions of the industrial structures of the three countries and a common statistical framework to facilitate the analysis of the three economies. The structure of NAICS is revised every five years, to ensure the dynamics of the Canadian, American, and Mexican economies are properly reflected by the classification system.

According to the latest revision of NAICS in 2002, the Canadian economy is classified into the following 20 *sectors*:

NAICS Code	Sector
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
21	Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	**Manufacturing**
41	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information and Cultural Industries
52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Food Services
81	Other Services - except Public Administration
91	Public Administration

Note: On occasion, Statistics Canada releases data in a format that aggregates two or more NAICS sectors, subsectors, or industries. When applicable, these aggregated groupings are described in the endnotes to the appropriate tables in Appendix B.

The Manufacturing Sector by Subsectors

The manufacturing sector (NAICS 31-33), which is the focus of this publication, is further classified into 21 *subsectors*:

NAICS Code	Subsector
311	Food Manufacturing
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing
313	Textile Mills
314	Textile Product Mills
315	Clothing Manufacturing
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing
321	Wood Product Manufacturing
322	Paper Manufacturing
323	Printing and Related Support Activities
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing
325	Chemical Manufacturing
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing
327	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
333	Machinery Manufacturing
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing

These manufacturing subsectors are subsequently broken down by *industry* (or, more precisely, industry groups) at the four-digit NAICS level. For more information on these four-digit codes, or other information pertaining to NAICS 2002, visit the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca).

Goods-Producing Sectors and Service-Producing Sectors

The sectors of the Canadian economy can be categorized according to the nature of their output: goods or services. The following NAICS sectors are classified as *goods-producing* sectors, since they primarily produce tangible goods that are consumed by individuals or used as inputs by other producers:

NAICS Code	Sector
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
21	Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	**Manufacturing**

The following NAICS sectors are classified as *service-producing* sectors, since they are primarily engaged in the provision of services:

NAICS Code	Sector
41	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information and Cultural Industries
52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Food Services
81	Other Services - except Public Administration
91	Public Administration

Durable Goods Manufacturing Subsectors and Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing Subsectors

Within the manufacturing sector (NAICS 31-33), Statistics Canada distinguishes between durable goods manufacturing subsectors and non-durable goods manufacturing subsectors. According to Statistics Canada, the distinction between durable and non-durable goods can be described as follows:

"...the distinction between durable and non-durable goods is not based on physical durability as such. Instead, the distinction is based on whether the goods can be used once only for purposes of production or consumption or whether they can be used repeatably, or continuously. For example, coal is a highly durable good in a physical sense, but it can be burnt only once. A durable good is therefore defined as one which may be used repeatably or continuously over a period of more than one year, assuming a normal or average rate of physical usage...A qualifier that is sometimes added with respect to this 'one year' criterion is that the goods in question must also retain a considerable part of their original value after the one year time period. Clothing, for example, although generally reusable for more than one year, retains very little of its resale value after that time, and, hence, is treated as non-durable...The durable manufacturing industries comprise the more cyclically-sensitive portion of the manufacturing sector."[20]

The following is a breakdown of the durable goods and non-durable goods manufacturing subsectors, according to NAICS:

NAICS Code	Durable Goods
321	Wood Product Manufacturing
327	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
333	Machinery Manufacturing
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing
	Non-Durable Goods
311	Food Manufacturing
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing
313	Textile Mills
314	Textile Product Mills
315	Clothing Manufacturing
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing
322	Paper Manufacturing
323	Printing and Related Support Activities
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing
325	Chemical Manufacturing
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing

[20] Statistics Canada, *Definitions of Concepts and Variables – Industry*, http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/definitions/

Appendix B

Table 1	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Basic Prices, NAICS, 2001-2004, *Nova Scotia*, Chained 1997 Dollar Values in Millions ($,000,000)
Table 2	Manufacturing Shipments (Estimated Values of Goods of Own Manufacturing), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, NAICS, 2001-2005, *Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollar Values in Thousands ($,000), Seasonally Adjusted
Table 3	Capital and Repair Expenditures, Manufacturing Sector, NAICS, 2001-2005, *Canada and Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollar Values in Millions ($,000,000)
Table 4(a)	Annual Survey of Manufacturers (ASM), Principal Statistics, Manufacturing Activity, NAICS, 2001-2003, *Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollar Values in Thousands ($,000)
Table 4(b)	Annual Survey of Manufacturers (ASM), Principal Statistics, Total Activity, NAICS, 2001-2003, *Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollar Values in Thousands ($,000)
Table 5	Labour Force Survey (LFS) Estimates, by Age Group, NAICS, 2001-2004, *Nova Scotia*
Table 6	Labour Statistics, Manufacturing Sector and Selected Manufacturing Subsectors, NAICS, Canadian System of National Accounts (CSNS), 2001-2004, *Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollar Values ($)
Table 7(a)	Average Weekly Earnings (Including Overtime), All Employees, NAICS, 2001-2004, *Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollar Values ($), Seasonally Unadjusted
Table 7(b)	Standard Work Week for Salaried Employees (Paid a Fixed Salary), NAICS, 2001-2004, *Nova Scotia*, Values in Hours, Seasonally Unadjusted
Table 8	Total International Exports, Manufacturing Sector and Subsectors, NAICS, 2001-2004, *Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollar Values in Thousands ($,000)
Table 9	Total International Imports, Manufacturing Sector and Subsectors, NAICS, 2001-2004, *Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollar Values in Thousands ($,000)
Table 10	Total International Exports by U.S. State, Manufacturing Sector, NAICS, 2001-2004, *Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollar Values ($)
Table 11	Total International Imports by U.S. State, Manufacturing Sector, NAICS, 2001-2004, *Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollar Values ($)
Table 12	Top 10 Origins of Total International Imports and Destinations of Total International Exports, Manufacturing Sector, NAICS, 2001-2004, *Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollars Values in Thousands ($,000)
Table 13	Top 5 Destinations of Total International Exports, by Manufacturing Subsector, NAICS, 2001-2004, *Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollar Values ($)
Table 14	Top 5 Origins of Total International Imports, by Manufacturing Subsector, NAICS, 2001-2004, *Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollar Values ($)
Table 15	Inter-Provincial and International Trade Flows at Producer Prices, by Type of Manufactured Good, 2002, *Nova Scotia*, Nominal Dollar Values in Millions ($,000,000)
Table 16	Business Conditions Survey, Manufacturing Sector, NAICS, Quarterly, 2001-2005,

NOVA SCOTIA

Finance
Economics and Statistics

Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile 2001-2005

Table 1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Basic Prices, NAICS, 2001-2004

Nova Scotia

Chained[1] 1997 Dollar Values in Millions ($,000,000)

Sector/Subsector/Industry	NAICS Code	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total, all sectors	All	21,563.10	22,396.10	22,688.50	22,983.20
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	661.00	649.80	636.70	597.30
Mining and oil and gas extraction	21	594.20	629.70	537.40	537.10
Utilities	22	521.70	574.20	537.30	548.60
Construction	23	1,271.60	1,224.20	1,326.60	1,318.70
Manufacturing	31-33	2,078.50	2,212.10	2,173.90	2,201.00
Food Manufacturing	311	-	-	-	-
Animal food manufacturing	3111	26.9	26	23.4	22.7
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	61	58.8	54.9	55.1
Meat product manufacturing	3116	47.8	50.9	44.2	47
Seafood product preparation and packaging	3117	126.1	129.9	129.9	120.5
Miscellaneous food manufacturing	3112, 3118, 3119	84.6	88.8	88.9	94.6
Textile and textile product mills	313-314	106.90	102.00	114.20	110.00
Wood product manufacturing	321	138.00	150.40	143.20	148.80
Chemical manufacturing	325	-	-	-	-
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	18.2	-	-	-
Miscellaneous chemical product manufacturing	3255, 3256, 3259	10.1	9.7	10.9	10.8
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	327	-	-	-	-
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	-	48.7	52.1	51.4
Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	3271, 3272, 3274, 3279	23.2	-	-	-
Primary and fabricated metal product manufacturing	331-332	-	138.30	144.40	108.80
Machinery manufacturing	333	67.50	66.10	74.70	80.70
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	-	-	-	-
Electronic product manufacturing	3342-3346	82.1	-	-	-
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	-	20.7	13.2	12.6
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	3364	161	-	-	-
Ship and boat building	3366	54.5	137.3	60.4	55.1
All other manufacturing subsectors	312,315-316,322-324,326,335,337,339	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	41	1,021.10	1,057.10	1,110.90	1,138.10
Retail trade	44-45	1,439.90	1,533.40	1,564.20	1,632.00
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	962.00	963.20	972.50	1,004.40
Information and cultural industries	51	934.80	1,016.70	1,040.70	1,052.60
Finance/insurance, real estate/renting, leasing and management	52,53,55	4,592.10	4,827.20	4,977.60	5,126.20
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	605.00	651.70	680.30	683.50
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation	56	358.30	380.20	398.60	404.80
Educational services	61	1,253.10	1,249.80	1,253.60	1,243.90
Health care and social assistance	62	1,771.00	1,829.80	1,882.60	1,902.40
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71	143.40	151.90	153.90	152.40
Accommodation and food services	72	575.30	594.00	573.80	569.10
Other services (except public administration)	81	517.30	531.70	536.90	536.20
Public administration	91	2,196.90	2,255.20	2,281.30	2,293.10

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table No. 379-0025 GDP by Industry

Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:

"-": Confidential or Not Available

[1]See Appendix B Endnotes (Table 1)

NOVA SCOTIA

Finance
Economics and Statistics

Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile 2001-2005

Table 2: Manufacturing Shipments[1] (Estimated Values of Goods of Own Manufacturing), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, NAICS, 2001-2005

Nova Scotia

Nominal Dollar Values in Thousands ($,000), Seasonally Adjusted

Sector/Subsector/Industry	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005 to date*
	Shipments	% Change from 2000	Shipments	% Change from 2001	Shipments	% Change from 2002	Shipments	% Change from 2003	Shipments
Total manufacturing sector	8,228,083	-0.73%	8,441,945	2.60%	8,642,527	2.38%	9,281,112	7.39%	6,433,468
Non-durable goods manufacturing subsectors	6,105,877	3.04%	6,176,903	1.16%	6,386,622	3.40%	6,835,979	7.04%	4,749,651
Food manufacturing	1,961,438	3.96%	2,026,322	3.31%	2,011,485	-0.73%	2,062,269	2.52%	1,320,290
Animal food manufacturing	137,686	-0.79%	136,628	-0.77%	123,771	-9.41%	121,831	-1.57%	63,452
Dairy product manufacturing	313,239	10.00%	307,238	-1.92%	306,969	-0.09%	323,730	5.46%	229,060
Meat product manufacturing	263,024	15.98%	268,134	1.94%	247,179	-7.82%	295,531	19.56%	194,098
Seafood product preparation and packaging	849,435	-1.56%	882,103	3.85%	841,778	-4.57%	788,636	-6.31%	495,574
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	72,508	0.61%	90,378	24.65%	93,252	3.18%	107,811	15.61%	69,028
Other food manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile product mills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other textile product mills	24,060	15.11%	28,755	19.51%	30,129	4.78%	31,204	3.57%	20,542
Other textile product mills industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper manufacturing	962,432	-3.08%	794,909	-17.41%	808,128	1.66%	858,053	6.18%	571,630
Chemical manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	10,680	30.56%	13,057	22.26%	12,790	-2.04%	14,575	13.96%	12,962
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	19,325	44.92%	29,418	52.23%	26,601	-9.58%	43,268	62.66%	34,145
Soap, cleaning compound and toilet preparation manufacturing	2,724	-10.19%	1,964	-27.90%	1,496	-23.83%	2,243	49.93%	1,106
Other chemical manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-durable goods manufacturing subsectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sector/Subsector/Industry	2001 Shipments	2001 % Change from 2000	2002 Shipments	2002 % Change from 2001	2003 Shipments	2003 % Change from 2002	2004 Shipments	2004 % Change from 2003	2005 to date* Shipments
Durable goods manufacturing subsectors	2,122,205	-10.18%	2,265,042	6.73%	2,255,908	-0.40%	2,445,133	8.39%	1,683,817
Wood product manufacturing	525,434	-2.30%	553,262	5.30%	544,766	-1.54%	655,810	20.38%	448,288
Sawmills and wood preservation	393,300	-4.35%	407,782	3.68%	380,738	-6.63%	469,577	23.33%	323,237
Veneer, plywood and engineered wood product manufacturing	69,267	-9.90%	79,753	15.14%	85,962	7.79%	91,427	6.36%	55,798
Other wood product manufacturing	62,865	26.40%	65,725	4.55%	78,068	18.78%	94,811	21.45%	69,256
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	18,796	-7.16%	15,612	-16.94%	15,514	-0.63%	17,552	13.14%	11,621
Other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal manufacturing	4,579	-93.55%	4,092	-10.64%	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing	3,050	-95.59%	2,672	-12.39%	-	-	-	-	-
Other primary metal manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coating, engraving, heat treating and allied activities	10,101	11.37%	9,354	-7.40%	8,881	-5.06%	7,673	-13.60%	4,281
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery manufacturing	142,277	20.19%	162,918	14.51%	176,624	8.41%	181,010	2.48%	132,546
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	20,452	35.44%	31,322	53.15%	22,179	-29.19%	29,241	31.84%	32,604
Other machinery manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other electrical equipment/component manufacturing	21,698	2.22%	24,123	11.18%	25,697	6.52%	26,788	4.25%	16,530
Other electrical equipment/component manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment manufacturing	741,938	-18.12%	791,025	6.62%	707,266	-10.59%	776,825	9.83%	533,586
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	1,892	31.02%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	321,883	-7.75%	253,261	-21.32%	233,598	-7.76%	270,376	15.74%	202,923
Ship and boat building	122,776	7.72%	310,701	153.06%	148,842	-52.09%	152,725	2.61%	58,526
Other transportation equipment manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and related product manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	2,602	-18.51%	2,458	-5.53%	2,204	-10.33%	2,373	7.67%	1,618
Other furniture and related product manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	20,915	0.65%	22,379	7.00%	24,384	8.96%	25,816	5.87%	18,691
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other durable goods manufacturing subsectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table No. 304-0015
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing (MSM)
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available
[1]See Appendix B Endnotes (Table 2)
* Up to and including August 2005

Table 3: Capital and Repair Expenditures[1], Manufacturing Sector, NAICS, 2001-2005
Canada and Nova Scotia
Nominal Dollar Values in Millions ($,000,000)

		2001		2002		2003		2004*		2005*	
		Expenditure	% Change from 2000	Expenditure	% Change from 2001	Expenditure	% Change from 2002	Expenditure	% Change from 2003	Expenditure	% Change from 2004
Canada	*All Capital and repair expenditures*	30,347.10	**-8.89%**	28,680.10	**-5.49%**	30,386.10	**5.95%**	-	-	-	-
	Capital expenditures	19,760.90	**-14.53%**	18,345.80	**-7.16%**	19,514.90	**6.37%**	19,233.50	**-1.44%**	22,093.70	**14.87%**
	Capital, construction	3,558.00	**-19.97%**	3,266.90	**-8.18%**	2,870.60	**-12.13%**	2,304.10	**-19.73%**	2,232.90	**-3.09%**
	Capital, machinery / equipment	16,202.90	**-13.23%**	15,078.90	**-6.94%**	16,644.30	**10.38%**	16,929.40	**1.71%**	19,860.80	**17.32%**
	Repair expenditures	10,586.20	**3.90%**	10,334.30	**-2.38%**	10,871.20	**5.20%**	-	-	-	-
	Repair, construction	1,211.20	**-4.71%**	1,378.80	**13.84%**	1,219.30	**-11.57%**	-	-	-	-
	Repair, machinery / equipment	9,375.00	**5.13%**	8,955.50	**-4.47%**	9,652.00	**7.78%**	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	*All Capital and repair expenditures*	781.70	**20.34%**	747.00	**-4.44%**	746.80	**-0.03%**	-	-	-	-
	Capital expenditures	488.20	**17.10%**	451.70	**-7.48%**	435.00	**-3.70%**	395.30	**-9.13%**	434.10	**9.82%**
	Capital, construction	91.30	**51.66%**	70.50	**-22.78%**	61.30	**-13.05%**	44.30	**-27.73%**	53.50	**20.77%**
	Capital, machinery / equipment	396.90	**11.27%**	381.20	**-3.96%**	373.70	**-1.97%**	351.00	**-6.07%**	380.70	**8.46%**
	Repair expenditures	293.50	**26.13%**	295.20	**0.58%**	311.80	**5.62%**	-	-	-	-
	Repair, construction	21.30	**30.67%**	22.70	**6.57%**	24.90	**9.69%**	-	-	-	-
	Repair, machinery / equipment	272.20	**25.84%**	272.50	**0.11%**	287.00	**5.32%**	-	-	-	-

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table No. 029-0005
Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available
[1]See Appendix B Endnotes (Table 3)
* Based on preliminary actuals and intentions

NOVA SCOTIA

Finance
Economics and Statistics

Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile 2001-2005

Table 4(a): Annual Survey of Manufacturers (ASM)[1], Principal Statistics, Manufacturing Activity, NAICS, 2001-2003

Nova Scotia

Nominal Dollar Values in Thousands ($,000)

Year	Sector/Subsector	Manufacturing Activity[2]						Employees: Admin. & Non-Manufacturing[3]	
		Estab-lishment Count	Production Workers		Cost of Fuel & Electricity ($)	Cost of Materials & Supplies ($)	Value of Goods Sold ($)	Manu-facturing Value Added ($)		
			Number	Wages ($)					Number	Salaries ($)
2001	Food manufacturing	310	9,971	193,300	31,258	1,353,436	1,961,751	566,869	1,784	69,832
	Wood product manufacturing	126	2,528	74,190	19,433	348,087	527,603	167,915	331	14,101
	Paper manufacturing	14	1,723	98,040	116,572	342,688	962,432	498,097	556	37,048
	Primary metal manufacturing	4	6	-	45	1,219	2,260	977	2	-
	Machinery manufacturing	39	752	24,445	1,546	58,989	150,722	82,505	351	17,543
	Transportation equipment manufacturing	91	3,029	113,119	8,489	354,163	750,281	380,760	816	42,908
	All other manufacturing subsectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total manufacturing sector	**1,097**	**31,387**	**975,137**	**248,163**	**4,994,788**	**8,470,578**	**3,210,826**	**7,337**	**353,172**
	% Change from 2000	**-1.44%**	**2.67%**	**1.58%**	**2.33%**	**2.42%**	**2.36%**	**0.47%**	**-2.98%**	**-1.97%**
2002	Food manufacturing	293	11,511	226,919	32,148	1,376,433	2,080,568	678,657	2,220	84,969
	Wood product manufacturing	116	2,434	70,847	19,092	354,678	573,596	201,589	334	13,587
	Paper manufacturing	14	1,748	97,433	124,637	341,683	776,354	323,454	527	36,035
	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	37	5,160	265,926	29,865	668,527	1,401,589	705,112	879	44,829
	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	115	1,766	58,601	2,995	132,683	267,223	127,508	539	23,291
	Machinery manufacturing	40	660	19,739	1,432	47,428	118,687	70,598	283	14,789
	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	31	702	27,290	1,415	70,916	155,850	85,063	375	21,108
	Transportation equipment manufacturing	98	3,639	136,092	8,167	475,604	922,408	462,562	966	51,058
	All other manufacturing subsectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total manufacturing sector	**1,116**	**33,859**	**1,085,067**	**259,928**	**5,044,037**	**8,721,617**	**3,462,457**	**8,266**	**385,861**
	% Change from 2001	**1.73%**	**7.88%**	**11.27%**	**4.74%**	**0.99%**	**2.96%**	**7.84%**	**12.66%**	**9.26%**
2003	Food manufacturing	297	12,170	240,351	41,800	1,523,290	2,231,923	671,173	2,141	84,226
	Textile mills	11	733	20,276	3,842	75,482	184,616	105,754	95	3,948
	Clothing manufacturing	15	989	21,198	2,551	34,477	87,816	50,768	262	9,904
	Wood product manufacturing	114	2,407	74,050	20,521	325,336	551,740	206,873	403	17,854
	Paper manufacturing	14	1,593	96,111	151,173	400,421	799,431	251,017	615	43,424
	Chemical manufacturing	35	413	11,550	3,668	78,605	125,501	43,595	279	19,504
	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	36	4,779	250,283	27,920	622,439	1,317,353	671,203	849	43,532
	Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	48	926	28,027	13,537	64,320	164,969	86,963	207	8,829
	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	115	1,545	53,371	3,954	128,362	257,260	121,494	496	27,066
	Machinery manufacturing	38	638	21,175	1,579	45,917	124,426	76,074	288	15,599
	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	30	721	28,007	1,429	69,364	165,779	86,824	335	20,674
	Transportation equipment manufacturing	87	2,837	113,979	9,487	357,305	740,588	372,019	834	44,745
	All other manufacturing subsectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total manufacturing sector	**1,106**	**32,813**	**1,059,158**	**301,037**	**5,503,229**	**8,929,658**	**3,123,414**	**8,130**	**397,221**
	% Change from 2002	**-0.90%**	**-3.09%**	**-2.39%**	**15.82%**	**9.10%**	**2.39%**	**-9.79%**	**-1.65%**	**2.94%**

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table No. 301-0005
Annual Survey of Manufacturers (ASM)
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": *Confidential or Not Available*
[1,2,3]See Appendix B Endnotes (Table 4(a))

NOVA SCOTIA

Finance
Economics and Statistics

Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile 2001-2005

Table 4(b): Annual Survey of Manufacturers (ASM), Principal Statistics, Total Activity, NAICS, 2001-2003

Nova Scotia

Nominal Dollar Values in Thousands ($,000)

Year	Sector/Subsector	Total Activity[1]				
		Total Employees		Total Activity		
		Number	Salaries & Wages ($)	Cost of Total Materials & Supplies($)	Value of Total Goods Sold & Other Revenues ($)	Total Value Added ($)
2001	Food manufacturing	11,755	263,132	1,472,030	2,126,500	616,260
	Wood product manufacturing	2,859	88,291	358,507	537,801	167,915
	Paper manufacturing	2,279	135,088	364,005	966,741	481,106
	Primary metal manufacturing	8	255	1,237	2,288	986
	Machinery manufacturing	1,103	41,988	67,281	159,008	82,668
	Transportation equipment manufacturing	3,845	156,027	369,820	768,188	383,013
	All other manufacturing subsectors	-	-	-	-	-
	Total manufacturing sector	**38,724**	**1,328,309**	**5,253,640**	**8,801,277**	**3,284,784**
	% Change from 2000	**1.55%**	**0.61%**	**2.06%**	**2.80%**	**0.97%**
2002	Food manufacturing	13,731	311,888	1,462,212	2,183,964	695,506
	Wood product manufacturing	2,768	84,434	362,942	581,991	201,410
	Paper manufacturing	2,275	133,468	352,150	777,991	314,652
	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	6,039	310,755	684,835	1,421,528	708,599
	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2,305	81,892	138,155	277,093	132,236
	Machinery manufacturing	943	34,528	53,065	126,140	71,837
	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	1,077	48,398	74,241	157,570	83,436
	Transportation equipment manufacturing	4,605	187,150	490,139	939,934	463,147
	All other manufacturing subsectors	-	-	-	-	-
	Total manufacturing sector	**42,125**	**1,470,928**	**5,253,794**	**8,964,354**	**3,490,363**
	% Change from 2001	**8.78%**	**10.74%**	**0.00%**	**1.85%**	**6.26%**
2003	Food manufacturing	14,311	324,577	1,628,455	2,373,344	711,699
	Textile mills	828	24,224	75,858	184,781	105,543
	Clothing manufacturing	1,251	31,102	37,896	93,093	52,568
	Wood product manufacturing	2,810	91,904	351,422	572,759	202,137
	Paper manufacturing	2,208	139,535	414,188	814,638	252,291
	Chemical manufacturing	692	31,054	100,845	151,153	45,862
	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	5,628	293,815	981,270	1,788,253	783,156
	Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	1,133	36,856	71,614	179,807	95,687
	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2,041	80,437	135,061	267,771	125,204
	Machinery manufacturing	926	36,774	54,595	132,627	75,696
	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	1,056	48,681	74,573	167,665	83,538
	Transportation equipment manufacturing	3,671	158,724	377,138	778,510	382,134
	All other manufacturing subsectors	-	-	-	-	-
	Total manufacturing sector	**40,943**	**1,456,379**	**6,122,363**	**9,739,210**	**3,309,747**
	% Change from 2002	**-2.81%**	**-0.99%**	**16.53%**	**8.64%**	**-5.17%**

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table No. 301-0005
Annual Survey of Manufacturers (ASM)
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available
[1]See Appendix B Endnotes (Table 4(b))

Table 5: Labour Force Survey (LFS) Estimates[1], by Age Group, NAICS, 2001-2004
Nova Scotia

Sector/Subsector	LFS Statistic	2001				2002				2003				2004			
		15 and over	15 to 24	25 to 54	55 and over	15 and over	15 to 24	25 to 54	55 and over	15 and over	15 to 24	25 to 54	55 and over	15 and over	15 to 24	25 to 54	55 and over
Total, all sectors	Labour force (x 1,000)	460.4	78	337.1	45.3	467.2	79	339	49.2	474.7	82.5	337.8	54.4	484.3	82.5	340.7	61.1
	Employment (x 1,000)	415.4	64.1	309.1	42.2	422.4	64.8	312	45.5	431.3	69.4	311.9	49.9	441.6	70.1	314.9	56.6
	Full-time employment (x 1,000)	341.3	37.4	271.1	32.8	342.6	35.9	271.8	34.9	348.8	38.3	271.7	38.8	358.6	39.4	275.6	43.6
	Part-time employment (x 1,000)	74.1	26.7	38	9.4	79.7	28.9	40.3	10.6	82.5	31.2	40.2	11.1	83	30.7	39.3	13
	Unemployment (x 1,000)	45	13.9	28	3.1	44.8	14.2	27	3.7	43.4	13.1	25.8	4.5	42.7	12.5	25.8	4.5
	Unemployment rate (%)	9.8	17.8	8.3	6.8	9.6	18	8	7.5	9.1	15.9	7.6	8.3	8.8	15.2	7.6	7.4
Goods-producing sectors	Labour force (x 1,000)	102.8	11.8	79.6	11.4	103.4	13	79.4	11	105.6	12.5	80.1	13	105.7	12.5	78.6	14.7
	Employment (x 1,000)	90.5	9.5	70.5	10.5	89.9	10.1	70	9.8	92.2	9.8	70.7	11.6	93	10.3	69.7	13
	Full-time employment (x 1,000)	84.3	8	67.1	9.2	84	8.6	66.6	8.8	86.5	8.4	67.5	10.6	86.4	8.7	65.8	11.8
	Part-time employment (x 1,000)	6.2	1.5	3.4	1.3	5.9	1.5	3.5	1	5.7	1.4	3.2	1	6.6	1.6	3.8	1.2
	Unemployment (x 1,000)	12.3	2.4	9.1	0.8	13.5	2.9	9.4	1.2	13.4	2.7	9.4	1.4	12.7	2.2	8.9	1.6
	Unemployment rate (%)	12	20.3	11.4	7	13.1	22.3	11.8	10.9	12.7	21.6	11.7	10.8	12	17.6	11.3	10.9
Manufacturing sector	Labour force (x 1,000)	46.9	5.6	37.1	4.2	47.8	5.6	38	4.2	49.4	6	38.3	5.1	47.4	5.3	36.2	5.8
	Employment (x 1,000)	42.6	4.7	33.9	4	43.4	4.5	35.1	3.8	44.5	4.9	35	4.6	43.2	4.5	33.5	5.3
	Full-time employment (x 1,000)	40.7	4.2	32.9	3.5	41.2	3.9	33.8	3.6	42.4	4.2	33.7	4.4	40.6	3.8	31.9	5
	Part-time employment (x 1,000)	1.9	0.5	1	-	2.2	0.6	1.3	-	2.2	0.7	1.2	-	2.6	0.7	1.6	-
	Unemployment (x 1,000)	4.3	0.9	3.1	-	4.5	1.1	3	-	4.9	1.1	3.3	0.5	4.1	0.8	2.8	0.5
	Unemployment rate (%)	9.2	16.1	8.4	-	9.4	19.6	7.9	-	9.9	18.3	8.6	9.8	8.6	15.1	7.7	8.6
Durable goods manufacturing subsectors	Labour force (x 1,000)	20.5	2.7	16.4	1.5	18.8	2.1	15.2	1.6	19.2	2.6	14.5	2.1	19.7	2	15.4	2.3
	Employment (x 1,000)	18.4	2.2	14.8	1.4	17	1.6	14	1.4	17.3	2.2	13.2	1.9	17.9	1.8	14.1	2
	Full-time employment (x 1,000)	17.9	2.1	14.5	1.2	16.4	1.6	13.6	1.2	16.8	2	13	1.8	17.2	1.6	13.7	1.9
	Part-time employment (x 1,000)	0.5	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-
	Unemployment (x 1,000)	2.1	0.5	1.5	-	1.9	0.5	1.2	-	1.9	-	1.3	-	1.8	-	1.3	-
	Unemployment rate (%)	10.2	18.5	9.1	-	10.1	23.8	7.9	-	9.9	-	9	-	9.1	-	8.4	-
Non-durable goods manufacturing subsectors	Labour force (x 1,000)	26.4	3	20.7	2.8	29	3.5	22.9	2.6	30.2	3.4	23.8	3	27.6	3.3	20.9	3.5
	Employment (x 1,000)	24.2	2.6	19.1	2.6	26.4	2.8	21.1	2.5	27.2	2.7	21.8	2.7	25.4	2.7	19.4	3.3
	Full-time employment (x 1,000)	22.9	2.2	18.4	2.3	24.8	2.3	20.2	2.3	25.6	2.2	20.8	2.7	23.4	2.2	18.2	3.1
	Part-time employment (x 1,000)	1.4	-	0.7	-	1.6	0.5	0.9	-	1.6	0.5	1	-	1.9	0.5	1.2	-
	Unemployment (x 1,000)	2.2	-	1.6	-	2.6	0.7	1.8	-	3	0.7	2	-	2.3	0.6	1.5	-
	Unemployment rate (%)	8.3	-	7.7	-	9	20	7.9	-	9.9	20.6	8.4	-	8.3	18.2	7.2	-

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM Table No. 282-0008
Labour Force Survey (LFS)
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available
[1]See Appendix B Endnotes (Table 5)

NOVA SCOTIA

Finance
Economics and Statistics

Table 6: Labour Statistics, Manufacturing Sector and Selected Manufacturing Subsectors, NAICS Canadian System of National Accounts (CSNS), 2001-2004

Nova Scotia

Nominal Dollar Values ($)

Sector/Subsector	Labour Statistic[1]	2001		2002		2003		2004	
		Figure	% Change from 2000	Figure	% Change from 2001	Figure	% Change from 2002	Figure	% Change from 2003
Total, all sectors	Total number of jobs	429,681	0.54%	438,231	1.99%	442,505	0.98%	449,353	1.55%
	Hours worked for all jobs (x 1,000)	760,725	1.16%	764,899	0.55%	766,931	0.27%	770,076	0.41%
	Annual average number of hours worked for all jobs	1,770	0.57%	1,745	-1.41%	1,733	-0.69%	1,714	-1.10%
	Total compensation for all jobs (Dollars x 1,000)	14,139,665	2.82%	14,855,505	5.06%	15,455,599	4.04%	15,971,262	3.34%
	Total compensation per job (Dollars)	32,907	2.27%	33,899	3.01%	34,928	3.04%	35,543	1.76%
	Total compensation per hour worked (Dollars)	19	1.64%	19	4.46%	20	3.76%	21	2.93%
Total manufacturing sector	Total number of jobs	41,635	-4.36%	40,260	-3.30%	39,876	-0.95%	39,254	-1.56%
	Hours worked for all jobs (x 1,000)	81,968	-4.44%	78,441	-4.30%	76,547	-2.41%	74,075	-3.23%
	Annual average number of hours worked for all jobs	1,969	-0.05%	1,948	-1.07%	1,920	-1.44%	1,887	-1.72%
	Total compensation for all jobs (Dollars x 1,000)	1,572,269	-2.85%	1,599,088	1.71%	1,617,635	1.16%	1,637,000	1.20%
	Total compensation per job (Dollars)	37,764	1.58%	39,719	5.18%	40,567	2.13%	41,702	2.80%
	Total compensation per hour worked (Dollars)	19	1.64%	20	6.31%	21	3.63%	22	4.59%
Food manufacturing	Total number of jobs	10,475	-8.93%	10,539	0.61%	10,282	-2.44%	9,942	-3.31%
	Hours worked for all jobs (x 1,000)	19,668	-9.96%	20,223	2.82%	19,291	-4.61%	17,621	-8.66%
	Annual average number of hours worked for all jobs	1,878	-1.11%	1,919	2.18%	1,876	-2.24%	1,772	-5.54%
	Total compensation for all jobs (Dollars x 1,000)	318,569	3.56%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per job (Dollars)	30,413	13.72%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per hour worked (Dollars)	16	15.06%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and textile product mills	Total number of jobs	1,480	-0.87%	1,390	-6.08%	1,419	2.09%	-	-
	Hours worked for all jobs (x 1,000)	2,809	-2.47%	2,673	-4.84%	2,521	-5.69%	-	-
	Annual average number of hours worked for all jobs	1,898	-1.61%	1,924	1.37%	1,777	-7.64%	-	-
	Total compensation for all jobs (Dollars x 1,000)	51,851	5.30%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per job (Dollars)	35,041	6.22%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per hour worked (Dollars)	18	7.95%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood product manufacturing	Total number of jobs	3,447	-3.50%	3,309	-4.00%	3,443	4.05%	3,469	0.76%
	Hours worked for all jobs (x 1,000)	7,348	-0.85%	6,944	-5.50%	7,216	3.92%	6,952	-3.66%
	Annual average number of hours worked for all jobs	2,132	2.75%	2,099	-1.55%	2,096	-0.14%	2,004	-4.39%
	Total compensation for all jobs (Dollars x 1,000)	111,395	-8.57%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per job (Dollars)	32,320	-5.24%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per hour worked (Dollars)	15	-7.79%	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sector/Subsector	Labour Statistic	2001		2002		2003		2004	
		Figure	% Change from 2000	Figure	% Change from 2001	Figure	% Change from 2002	Figure	% Change from 2003
Paper manufacturing	Total number of jobs	2,699	-0.41%	2,431	-9.93%	2,181	-10.28%	2,221	1.83%
	Hours worked for all jobs (x 1,000)	5,538	0.04%	4,580	-17.30%	4,125	-9.93%	4,340	5.21%
	Annual average number of hours worked for all jobs	2,052	0.44%	1,884	-8.19%	1,892	0.42%	1,954	3.28%
	Total compensation for all jobs (Dollars x 1,000)	157,378	-3.67%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per job (Dollars)	58,316	-3.27%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per hour worked (Dollars)	28	-3.69%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	Total number of jobs	6,722	6.13%	5,797	-13.76%	5,785	-0.21%	4,669	-19.29%
	Hours worked for all jobs (x 1,000)	13,215	7.88%	11,359	-14.04%	11,061	-2.62%	9,137	-17.39%
	Annual average number of hours worked for all jobs	1,966	1.65%	1,959	-0.36%	1,912	-2.40%	1,957	2.35%
	Total compensation for all jobs (Dollars x 1,000)	288,931	4.14%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per job (Dollars)	42,980	-1.87%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per hour worked (Dollars)	22	-3.49%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery manufacturing	Total number of jobs	1,350	16.98%	1,077	-20.22%	991	-7.99%	1,033	4.24%
	Hours worked for all jobs (x 1,000)	2,539	13.96%	2,179	-14.18%	1,889	-13.31%	2,042	8.10%
	Annual average number of hours worked for all jobs	1,882	-2.54%	2,022	7.44%	1,907	-5.69%	1,976	3.62%
	Total compensation for all jobs (Dollars x 1,000)	47,750	7.44%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per job (Dollars)	35,383	-8.14%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per hour worked (Dollars)	19	-5.76%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	Total number of jobs	-	-	963	-	1,097	13.91%	1,054	-3.92%
	Hours worked for all jobs (x 1,000)	-	-	1,971	-	2,135	8.32%	2,317	8.52%
	Annual average number of hours worked for all jobs	-	-	2,047	-	1,945	-4.98%	2,198	13.01%
	Total compensation for all jobs (Dollars x 1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per job (Dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per hour worked (Dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment manufacturing	Total number of jobs	4,156	-14.78%	4,511	8.54%	4,339	-3.81%	4,401	1.43%
	Hours worked for all jobs (x 1,000)	8,434	-11.92%	8,763	3.90%	8,403	-4.11%	8,435	0.38%
	Annual average number of hours worked for all jobs	2,029	3.36%	1,942	-4.29%	1,936	-0.31%	1,916	-1.03%
	Total compensation for all jobs (Dollars x 1,000)	203,670	-13.17%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per job (Dollars)	49,009	1.90%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total compensation per hour worked (Dollars)	24	-1.43%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other manufacturing subsectors	All labour statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM Table No. 383-0009
Canadian System of National Accounts (CSNS)
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available
[1]See Appendix B Endnotes (Table 6)

NOVA SCOTIA

Finance
Economics and Statistics

Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile 2001-2005

Table 7(a): Average Weekly Earnings (Including Overtime)[1], All Employees, NAICS, 2001-2004

Nova Scotia

Nominal Dollar Values ($), Seasonally Unadjusted

Sector/Subsector	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Avg. earn. per week	% Change from 2000	Avg. earn. per week	% Change from 2001	Avg. earn. per week	% Change from 2002	Avg. earn. per week	% Change from 2003
Goods producing sectors	693.73	1.11%	707.52	1.99%	728.36	2.95%	746.13	2.44%
Forestry, logging and support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	642	-2.12%	655.38	2.08%	686.51	4.75%	696.43	1.44%
Manufacturing	697.45	2.43%	712.37	2.14%	729.63	2.42%	753.97	3.34%
Non-durable goods	680.25	2.60%	692.43	1.79%	710.77	2.65%	734.04	3.27%
Food manufacturing	554.59	8.31%	584.45	5.38%	619.34	5.97%	588.51	-4.98%
Paper manufacturing	980.15	-6.20%	956.67	-2.40%	959.35	0.28%	991.55	3.36%
Printing and related support activities	557.62	2.58%	577.92	3.64%	574.77	-0.55%	598.37	4.11%
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	767.26	0.39%	769.76	0.33%	759.69	-1.31%	837.97	10.30%
Other non-durable goods subsectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	732.31	2.62%	753.65	2.91%	766.62	1.72%	789.15	2.94%
Wood product manufacturing	596.06	0.99%	602	1.00%	597.04	-0.82%	618.1	3.53%
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	763.96	3.40%	777.98	1.84%	855.77	10.00%	854.43	-0.16%
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	727.84	-2.97%	758.36	4.19%	721.69	-4.84%	727.56	0.81%
Machinery manufacturing	641.38	-4.06%	665.45	3.75%	732.48	10.07%	-	-
Transportation equipment manufacturing	928.7	1.54%	926.83	-0.20%	951.86	2.70%	990.76	4.09%
Other durable goods subsectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sector/Subsector	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Avg. earn. per week	% Change from 2000	Avg. earn. per week	% Change from 2001	Avg. earn. per week	% Change from 2002	Avg. earn. per week	% Change from 2003
Service producing sectors	546.75	**2.21%**	564.41	**3.23%**	568	**0.64%**	582.82	**2.61%**
Wholesale trade	686.3	**-4.94%**	685.53	**-0.11%**	698.13	**1.84%**	668.19	**-4.29%**
Retail trade	401.62	**2.60%**	402.51	**0.22%**	414.27	**2.92%**	432.39	**4.37%**
Transportation and warehousing	686.53	**2.45%**	714.51	**4.08%**	727.96	**1.88%**	739.8	**1.63%**
Information and cultural industries	670.5	**3.35%**	687.82	**2.58%**	682.75	**-0.74%**	701.58	**2.76%**
Finance and insurance	720.75	**-2.83%**	776.94	**7.80%**	812.44	**4.57%**	858.3	**5.64%**
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical services	778.28	**7.82%**	795.76	**2.25%**	753	**-5.37%**	768.3	**2.03%**
Management of companies and enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support, waste management and remedia	445.85	**-0.22%**	455.19	**2.09%**	462.1	**1.52%**	477.83	**3.40%**
Educational services	653.34	**7.72%**	697.12	**6.70%**	693.92	**-0.46%**	715.57	**3.12%**
Health care and social assistance	555	**5.57%**	581.66	**4.80%**	599.76	**3.11%**	639.77	**6.67%**
Arts, entertainment and recreation	330.64	**4.60%**	330.76	**0.04%**	306.18	**-7.43%**	296.72	**-3.09%**
Accommodation and food services	249.31	**4.27%**	253.5	**1.68%**	257.9	**1.74%**	272.23	**5.56%**
Other services (except public administration)	440.55	**3.13%**	446.71	**1.40%**	434.26	**-2.79%**	453.92	**4.53%**
Public administration	741.94	**2.43%**	801.59	**8.04%**	805.98	**0.55%**	819.19	**1.64%**
All sectors, goods and service producing	620.24	**1.66%**	635.965	**2.54%**	648.18	**1.92%**	664.475	**2.51%**

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table No. 281-0027
Survey of Employment, Payroll, and Hours (SEPH)
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available
[1]See Appendix B Endnotes (Tables 7(a) and 7(b))

Table 7(b): Standard Work Week for Salaried Employees (Paid a Fixed Salary)[1], NAICS, 2001-2004

Nova Scotia
Values in Hours, Seasonally Unadjusted

Sector/Subsector	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Canada	Nova Scotia	Canada	Nova Scotia	Canada	Nova Scotia	Canada	Nova Scotia
Goods-producing sectors	39.1	38.6	39.2	38.6	39.3	39.2	38.9	38.9
Manufacturing sector	39	38.9	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.2
Non-durable goods manufacturing subsectors	38.6	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.4	39.1	39.4
Food manufacturing	37.7	37.8	37.6	37.6	38.3	39.4	38.5	37.8
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	39.4	-	39.6	-	40.7	-	39.2	-
Textile mills	38.9	-	39.1	-	39.9	-	40.5	-
Textile product mills	39.8	-	40.3	-	40.6	-	40.7	-
Clothing manufacturing	39.2	-	39.7	-	40.5	-	40.1	-
Leather and allied product manufacturing	38.5	-	39.9	-	40	-	40.4	-
Paper manufacturing	38.9	39.8	39.1	39.3	38.9	40.6	40.3	46.7
Printing and related support activities	38.6	38.3	38.7	37.8	39	38.5	38.1	37.4
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	39.5	-	39.2	-	39.2	-	39.2	-
Chemical manufacturing	37.5	-	38.3	-	39.1	-	39.3	-
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	-	40.3	-	41.1	-	38.7	-	39.4
Durable goods manufacturing subsectors	39.3	38.9	39.4	39.1	39.4	39.5	39.2	39
Wood product manufacturing	38.9	38.8	39.8	39.5	39.2	39.7	39.1	38.7
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	40.1	40.3	40.5	40.8	40	41.1	40.5	39.4
Primary metal manufacturing	39.2	-	39.3	-	39.4	-	39.6	-
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	38.6	38.1	38.8	38.2	38.4	38	38.7	37.4
Machinery manufacturing	39.4	38.5	39	38	39.4	38.2	38.9	-
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical equipment, appliance and component mar	39.9	-	41	-	39.8	-	38.8	-
Transportation equipment manufacturing	39.5	39.1	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.7	38.8	39.3
Furniture and related product manufacturing	39.2	-	38.7	-	39.4	-	38.1	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	-	38.9	-	39.7	-	39.1	-

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table No. 281-0038
Survey of Employment, Payroll, and Hours (SEPH)
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available
[1]See Appendix B Endnotes (Tables 7(a) and 7(b))

NOVA SCOTIA

Finance
Economics and Statistics

Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile 2001-2005

Table 8: Total International Exports[1], Manufacturing Sector and Subsectors, NAICS, 2001-2004
Nova Scotia
Nominal Dollar Values in Thousands ($,000)

Sector/Subsector	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Figure	% Change from 2000	Figure	% Change from 2001	Figure	% Change from 2002	Figure	% Change from 2003
Food manufacturing	769,839	9.20%	841,005	9.24%	810,554	-3.62%	817,120	0.81%
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	587	-70.01%	644	9.71%	1,671	159.47%	579	-65.35%
Textile mills	43,973	39.55%	39,914	-9.23%	36,103	-9.55%	39,495	9.40%
Textile product mills	22,804	6.05%	31,273	37.14%	30,150	-3.59%	37,965	25.92%
Clothing manufacturing	6,796	7.94%	7,124	4.83%	6,801	-4.53%	5,337	-21.53%
Leather and allied product manufacturing	914	-1.61%	1,157	26.59%	582	-49.70%	826	41.92%
Wood product manufacturing	275,867	-7.15%	293,536	6.40%	231,465	-21.15%	292,771	26.49%
Paper manufacturing	864,698	9.95%	729,500	-15.64%	683,768	-6.27%	739,850	8.20%
Printing and related support activities	4,146	39.17%	6,239	50.48%	8,616	38.10%	7,070	-17.94%
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	110,857	120.15%	56,913	-48.66%	84,596	48.64%	151,337	78.89%
Chemical manufacturing	28,814	-4.30%	36,477	26.59%	39,887	9.35%	51,202	28.37%
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	942,709	-4.13%	939,112	-0.38%	847,646	-9.74%	922,326	8.81%
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	19,361	-1.88%	22,658	17.03%	9,324	-58.85%	3,598	-61.41%
Primary metal manufacturing	14,988	-55.19%	14,176	-5.42%	15,372	8.44%	19,921	29.59%
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	88,860	-0.54%	167,828	88.87%	88,616	-47.20%	67,627	-23.69%
Machinery manufacturing	129,772	52.14%	108,166	-16.65%	106,147	-1.87%	139,453	31.38%
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	94,157	28.88%	91,746	-2.56%	99,865	8.85%	94,420	-5.45%
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	44,587	16.47%	51,093	14.59%	38,744	-24.17%	36,319	-6.26%
Transportation equipment manufacturing	238,603	-23.82%	159,164	-33.29%	183,305	15.17%	377,007	105.67%
Furniture and related product manufacturing	53,890	30.89%	45,504	-15.56%	52,252	14.83%	62,014	18.68%
Miscellaneous manufacturing	31,079	35.10%	33,196	6.81%	27,705	-16.54%	24,801	-10.48%
Total manufacturing sector	3,787,000	4.21%	3,676,000	-2.93%	3,403,000	-7.43%	3,891,000	14.34%

Source: Statistics Canada, Strategis
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available
[1]See Appendix B Endnotes (Tables 8 to 14)

Table 9: Total International Imports[2], Manufacturing Sector and Subsectors, NAICS, 2001-2004
Nova Scotia
Nominal Dollar Values in Thousands ($,000)

Sector/Subsector	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Figure	% Change from 2000	Figure	% Change from 2001	Figure	% Change from 2002	Figure	% Change from 2003
Food manufacturing	197,750	-1.27%	146,260	-26.04%	197,902	35.31%	163,954	-17.15%
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	22,843	1.20%	28,887	26.46%	43,882	51.91%	32,369	-26.24%
Textile mills	9,476	13.85%	10,648	12.37%	14,149	32.88%	15,113	6.81%
Textile product mills	14,620	0.01%	15,632	6.92%	15,844	1.36%	16,779	5.90%
Clothing manufacturing	3,539	57.71%	4,188	18.34%	8,303	98.26%	8,370	0.81%
Leather and allied product manufacturing	628	8.09%	638	1.59%	639	0.16%	1,289	101.72%
Wood product manufacturing	13,681	55.84%	21,175	54.78%	23,104	9.11%	35,168	52.22%
Paper manufacturing	21,936	23.56%	27,949	27.41%	27,884	-0.23%	23,844	-14.49%
Printing and related support activities	645	-90.32%	1,793	177.98%	1,294	-27.83%	1,760	36.01%
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	128,580	-49.17%	54,332	-57.74%	235,747	333.90%	207,181	-12.12%
Chemical manufacturing	132,702	75.62%	93,312	-29.68%	64,438	-30.94%	160,340	148.83%
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	96,632	-13.25%	136,260	41.01%	134,437	-1.34%	165,626	23.20%
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	10,789	-4.69%	15,151	40.43%	13,383	-11.67%	13,919	4.01%
Primary metal manufacturing	358,597	-12.35%	335,195	-6.53%	407,503	21.57%	639,183	56.85%
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	70,377	-31.90%	89,055	26.54%	117,632	32.09%	142,839	21.43%
Machinery manufacturing	436,040	-7.69%	468,114	7.36%	717,335	53.24%	544,326	-24.12%
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	142,256	-40.47%	141,591	-0.47%	149,541	5.61%	167,786	12.20%
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	57,340	-41.51%	56,216	-1.96%	61,344	9.12%	50,985	-16.89%
Transportation equipment manufacturing	2,683,616	32.69%	2,395,996	-10.72%	2,553,529	6.57%	2,877,487	12.69%
Furniture and related product manufacturing	14,620	55.52%	16,137	10.38%	20,691	28.22%	24,511	18.46%
Miscellaneous manufacturing	18,556	39.53%	18,978	2.27%	25,629	35.05%	28,427	10.92%
Total manufacturing sector	4,435,000	8.17%	4,078,000	-8.05%	4,834,000	18.54%	5,321,000	10.07%

Source: Statistics Canada, Strategis
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available
[2]See Appendix B Endnotes (Tables 8 to 14)

Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile 2001-2005

Table 10: Total International Exports by U.S. State, Manufacturing Sector, NAICS, 2001-2004

Nova Scotia

Nominal Dollar Values ($)

State	2001	2002	2003	2004
South Carolina	750,810,162	639,791,117	342,848,566	453,158,741
Massachusetts	283,360,578	274,054,733	268,502,357	266,032,031
Michigan	64,350,415	98,975,612	189,124,748	187,409,601
Pennsylvania	118,361,333	125,468,536	146,527,384	173,743,489
California	58,736,526	83,407,816	87,509,458	115,864,179
New Jersey	83,346,061	84,683,523	90,624,050	112,368,274
Ohio	78,376,474	97,474,461	83,298,483	106,589,582
Texas	94,944,501	80,034,691	89,437,317	101,416,044
Maine	120,581,269	127,260,142	86,751,771	98,762,171
Wisconsin	32,187,220	26,849,436	43,820,491	96,991,449
New York	92,797,199	96,526,146	80,401,726	93,751,207
Illinois	52,566,353	57,356,473	76,331,785	85,871,513
Oklahoma	36,575,979	42,099,319	58,270,685	81,749,751
Connecticutt	301,204,072	273,322,720	76,845,814	69,484,315
Tennessee	22,257,845	23,535,705	46,247,787	69,300,458
New Hampshire	46,565,155	52,099,188	56,146,476	60,792,881
Virginia	27,406,637	46,158,560	41,839,078	57,781,618
Maryland	46,724,065	61,751,809	60,716,335	52,021,742
Florida	56,095,734	45,564,751	65,801,465	41,326,645
Georgia	33,929,900	40,498,826	32,998,068	40,903,639
Indiana	23,763,313	21,884,366	31,566,372	40,836,857
Kentucky	9,060,446	40,266,794	53,003,051	31,201,291
North Carolina	28,409,715	35,088,357	22,746,210	30,682,483
Nevada	3,800,320	11,705,666	35,496,917	27,334,423
Rhode Island	20,204,115	27,217,053	37,955,320	26,142,688
Washington	17,599,434	17,127,405	24,592,070	24,482,116
Puerto Rico	12,539,372	11,616,013	20,385,585	23,527,859
Alabama	84,660,804	68,731,887	51,161,450	20,384,470
West Virginia	1,254,604	1,374,652	10,821,943	16,386,591
Oregon	221,213,714	149,030,525	137,304,289	15,709,276
Mississippi	2,268,648	5,873,832	6,634,011	14,736,353
Iowa	15,263,245	13,733,692	15,423,991	13,905,372
Colorado	6,119,351	4,396,702	8,140,294	11,336,914
Louisiana	7,201,979	13,263,078	10,457,730	6,866,071
Minnesota	6,969,430	6,870,863	7,283,767	6,791,900
Kansas	3,498,065	3,304,669	11,843,696	6,445,483
Arkansas	3,534,163	4,701,824	5,337,207	5,628,897
Missouri	2,488,641	2,971,194	4,870,473	5,559,235
Vermont	5,802,275	6,519,177	4,775,822	5,479,683
District of Columbia	1,095,581	1,851,700	3,616,492	5,030,334
Arizona	2,801,206	2,800,986	4,438,335	4,849,539
Idaho	6,918,385	4,035,704	4 013,018	4,501,382
Montana	2,317,591	3,676,820	3,424,615	4,412,756
South Dakota	2,072,356	3,442,166	3,759,625	4,396,553
Nebraska	1,017,942	1,033,647	2,504,710	4,346,859
Utah	4,514,924	1,424,958	2,277,306	2,293,385
New Mexico	977,931	1,952,229	968,395	1,681,839
Delaware	1,116,500	986,263	1,002,622	1,406,393
Hawaii	218,943	412,908	170,177	1,310,309
North Dakota	1,115,672	614,776	1,537,971	929,398
Alaska	925,641	657,137	1,689,250	929,109
Wyoming	333,359	68,987	117,158	191,978
U.S. Virgin Islands	82,863	182,129	143,382	25,833
Other Unspecified State	-	-	-	-
TOTAL U.S. EXPORTS	2,902,338,006	2,845,731,723	2,553,507,098	2,735,062,959

Source: Statistics Canada, Strategis
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available

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Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile 2001-2005

Table 11: Total International Imports by U.S. State, Manufacturing Sector, NAICS, 2001-2004

Nova Scotia

Nominal Dollar Values ($)

State	2001	2002	2003	2004
Texas	79,704,277	68,610,737	85,211,604	73,222,861
Ohio	53,458,272	63,712,235	55,626,886	49,847,351
New York	17,633,764	15,468,044	6,876,373	36,412,516
Washington	6,606,554	4,440,243	6,654,031	35,135,852
Califromia	38,241,293	37,073,719	59,841,143	30,298,678
Wisconsin	2,668,089	3,130,773	3,754,450	20,568,690
Connecticut	44,123,617	16,271,787	78,883,693	20,363,097
Georgia	6,394,477	4,275,774	6,488,629	11,035,523
Massachusetts	13,631,828	4,700,943	12,481,942	10,104,617
Maryland	5,173,619	2,151,495	2,923,500	7,712,096
Arizona	7,192,465	12,566,855	5,079,517	7,487,335
Nevada	1,207,712	1,016,967	304,054	7,124,239
Virginia	9,300,481	7,794,983	3,460,823	6,968,808
Illinois	8,246,415	8,815,669	4,419,954	6,324,180
Florida	15,267,448	19,390,336	5,225,456	5,600,007
Kentucky	1,491,503	1,800,396	3,067,777	5,402,841
Louisiana	8,874,583	4,460,557	82,460,169	5,335,745
Alabama	6,109,454	1,693,331	1,292,111	5,035,143
New Jersey	8,780,538	3,701,438	6,870,976	3,999,170
Pennsylvania	9,620,014	6,886,039	11,243,713	3,639,982
Alaska	8,087,427	2,514,778	5,250,472	3,152,514
North Carolina	9,789,382	2,642,852	1,638,704	2,333,018
New Hampshire	2,854,216	2,273,066	2,770,836	2,067,263
U.S. Virgin Islands	-	10,921,880	28,046	1,879,808
Minnesota	3,527,780	2,745,472	1,636,924	1,789,963
District of Columbia	510	-	6,194,398	1,761,453
Michigan	7,321,531	3,772,312	2,157,031	1,612,465
Kansas	3,361,728	12,740,993	990,961	1,502,464
Rhode Island	1,066,957	279,851	249,100	1,454,340
Arkansas	1,091,951	436,501	501,987	1,428,825
Tennessee	1,623,924	2,852,948	1,576,849	1,289,639
Oklahoma	1,200,748	2,175,587	1,201,851	1,226,214
South Carolina	2,719,146	1,952,636	1,101,573	995,690
Iowa	2,475,590	1,901,639	822,995	987,394
Maine	1,279,906	2,569,916	1,615,931	968,778
Indiana	7,255,376	4,313,550	3,588,214	846,050
Mississippi	597,879,529	847,980	3,105,372	823,066
Missouri	13,064,770	2,283,256	633,847	554,004
Vermont	120,107	191,486	330,423	528,200
Colorado	858,769	1,491,972	1,333,626	526,895
Oregon	585,306	494,896	362,407	494,001
Hawaii	1,057	-	7,304	465,235
Nebraska	206,232	20,169,744	317,266	438,984
Utah	675,382	2,649,833	746,000	323,173
New Mexico	62,053	29,345	160,193	226,898
Puerto Rico	530,557	785,425	444,047	194,090
South Dakota	150,111	70,162	66,076	138,719
Delaware	276,454	37,806	264,934	69,444
Idaho	104,231	35,144	89,715	48,464
Montana	154	1,319,631	9,091	23,214
North Dakota	32,164	35,583	97,947	14,836
West Virginia	208,971	265,730	30,076	13,882
Wyoming	177,347	2,970	-	11,480
Other Unspecified State	12,546	27,634	25,768	-
TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS	1,012,328,315	372,794,899	481,516,765	381,809,194

Source: Statistics Canada, Strategis
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available

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Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile 2001-2005

Table 12: Top 10 Origins of Total International Imports and Destinations of Total International Exports, Manufacturing Sector, NAICS, 2001-2004

Nova Scotia

Nominal Dollars Values in Thousands ($,000)

	Imports			
Country	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Germany	1,374,229	1,627,213	1,759,298	1,720,307
Cuba	302,617	273,199	345,668	570,525
United Kingdom (U.K.)	402,590	454,720	520,366	489,326
United States (U.S.)	1,012,328	372,795	481,517	381,809
Sweden	236,196	259,122	352,529	344,164
Austria	9,529	30,566	46,382	237,444
Singapore	742	503	8,267	224,639
Belgium	121,633	169,537	133,914	194,281
China	66,048	89,552	111,700	151,768
Finland	59,390	54,029	184,623	86,879
SUB-TOTAL	3,585,302	3,331,236	3,944,263	4,401,142
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	849,919	746,269	889,947	920,113
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	4,435,221	4,077,505	4,834,210	5,321,255

	Exports			
Country	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
United States (U.S.)	2,902,338	2,845,732	2,553,507	2,735,063
Netherlands	17,604	6,536	12,457	222,258
Japan	132,971	199,038	127,283	107,505
United Kingdom (U.K.)	68,533	44,797	72,305	101,464
France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	69,765	72,832	84,786	66,038
China	27,252	47,897	50,613	52,107
Brazil	85,817	50,149	29,891	51,015
Germany	36,178	30,198	38,489	37,815
Norway	25,345	17,645	26,095	37,108
Hong Kong	22,069	15,631	26,193	32,214
SUB-TOTAL	3,387,873	3,330,454	3,021,618	3,442,587
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	399,429	345,973	381,551	448,450
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,787,302	3,676,427	3,403,169	3,891,037

Source: Statistics Canada, Strategis
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available

Table 13: Top 5 Destinations of Total International Exports, by Manufacturing Subsector, NAICS, 2001-200

Nova Scotia
Nominal Dollar Values ($)

Subsector	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004
Food manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	433,507,736	459,710,941	464,454,679	489,702,208
	Japan	106,523,152	161,989,786	114,242,920	93,735,226
	China	26,205,171	45,734,384	44,653,369	47,047,362
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	32,198,013	36,618,761	56,308,833	42,820,776
	Denmark	34,245,159	31,640,654	34,896,117	29,029,972
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	356,617	319,109	473,855	371,140
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	7,630	26,036	34,026	115,644
	Japan	15,159	22,814	371,498	45,983
	China	-	-	-	193
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	-	-	409,881	-
Textile mills	United States (U.S.)	42,426,344	38,808,503	35,031,672	38,198,802
	India	-	99,699	252,108	253,571
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	71,779	-	55,292	43,006
	China	-	44,166	-	10,178
	Italy (includes Vatican City State)	-	-	9,758	25
Textile product mills	United States (U.S.)	22,503,597	30,740,917	29,684,878	37,223,665
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	-	87,115	66,459	179,716
	Japan	-	-	55,606	45,147
	India	-	35,176	20,888	11,975
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	15,103	-	7,056	5,412
Clothing manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	6,314,967	6,562,119	6,183,258	4,674,392
	Japan	307,428	259,298	373,832	138,600
	Denmark	20,479	69,655	17,829	11,270
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	24,542	113,870	13,529	10,398
	China	-	-	-	8,830
Leather and allied product manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	414,409	743,981	389,088	234,064
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	19,110	11,587	500	6,823
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	45,318	135,630	83,211	4,407
	China	-	-	140	1,197
	Brazil	-	-	-	111
Wood product manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	232,969,964	240,894,929	187,381,699	250,128,688
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	3,345,700	3,694,825	5,415,613	5,658,734
	Japan	18,027,324	26,564,497	7,471,856	4,216,004
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	5,404,293	3,568,836	4,572,890	3,395,725
	Italy (includes Vatican City State)	347,491	472,757	258,239	157,647
Paper manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	577,793,654	528,342,826	473,355,065	474,145,688
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	16,443,362	13,668,863	31,578,344	54,762,474
	Brazil	82,582,499	47,086,413	29,350,743	46,770,653
	Italy (includes Vatican City State)	28,334,616	21,383,154	12,986,458	28,862,289
	India	3,270,077	2,616,208	18,021,160	26,773,413
Printing and related support activities	United States (U.S.)	3,879,321	6,104,123	8,416,255	6,611,167
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	110,441	47,527	20,905	47,322
	China	-	54	762	13,677
	Japan	12,279	3	6,669	845
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	47,142	4,034	14,257	842
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	110,256,609	56,525,419	83,875,600	148,548,281
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	83,438	52,118	149,529	73,436
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	-	32,437	8,481	30,443
	China	-	25,551	-	-
	Italy (includes Vatican City State)	-	8,735	-	-

Subsector	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004
Chemical manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	13,255,327	14,705,634	21,501,363	23,942,846
	Cuba	1,379,715	1,671,763	3,042,541	4,496,368
	Norway	407,691	3,555,371	2,318,630	3,447,591
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	1,243,079	598,082	700,008	1,773,181
	Germany	239,072	201,230	451,707	1,170,504
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	896,564,067	896,977,143	798,768,397	861,487,146
	Mexico	22,286,847	16,526,772	15,096,345	18,428,435
	Germany	504,666	2,286,077	2,326,436	5,461,328
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	2,512,216	6,953,543	7,849,470	5,058,464
	Netherlands	6,938,739	1,266,955	1,385,590	1,877,302
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	18,778,168	21,690,961	8,568,441	2,649,627
	Cuba	240,629	664,218	74,718	152,218
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	35,687	37,163	66,142	36,680
	Mexico	-	-	-	18,895
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	4,753	13,282	146,292	13,493
Primary metal manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	10,597,501	11,343,219	8,559,018	11,313,977
	Cuba	1,905,250	1,414,227	1,821,473	1,782,272
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	246,560	83,521	1,271,802	708,673
	Netherlands	-	38,036	19	22,532
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	810,172	48,829	50,299	16,651
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	73,646,086	156,202,550	77,395,512	47,758,467
	Cuba	10,640,175	3,651,324	4,955,824	3,352,476
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	1,056,451	1,764,044	2,176,065	1,427,794
	Mexico	-	162	14,539	687,461
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	264,327	152,174	139,647	351,605
Machinery manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	77,612,227	73,390,019	63,399,521	58,408,595
	Uruguay	-	-	-	17,000,000
	Norway	824,275	1,066,946	1,431,575	12,923,188
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	7,596,840	9,568,465	7,112,864	11,507,441
	Cuba	15,043,441	6,149,651	14,942,107	5,413,618
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	51,094,838	67,590,449	52,156,021	62,644,122
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	9,907,663	3,206,325	8,371,675	6,201,882
	Germany	385,326	1,531,783	2,536,050	1,930,629
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	5,451,955	4,951,148	3,489,280	1,667,476
	Mexico	-	-	433,408	1,351,580
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	37,571,676	43,182,517	32,138,270	29,166,794
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	221,163	1,467,721	3,046,498	2,023,841
	Cuba	3,208,481	2,124,488	876,931	1,752,481
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	21,551	31,350	25,110	552,905
	Norway	1,650	87,792	18,954	375,469
Transportation equipment manufacturing	Netherlands	797,186	378,138	664,613	197,292,507
	United States (U.S.)	214,546,288	122,821,985	129,941,138	110,511,913
	Norway	7,750,728	8,976,604	15,411,131	12,946,900
	Cyprus	-	105	-	11,210,468
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	2,487,116	978,685	2,497,202	8,173,260
Furniture and related product manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	51,684,812	44,264,862	49,912,160	59,864,085
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	131,047	6,805	13,068	102,103
	Cuba	-	44,001	-	74,018
	France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	137,213	-	44,156	27,522
	Germany	12,585	29,677	6,763	18,329
Miscellaneous manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	26,563,798	24,809,517	21,921,208	17,477,292
	Germany	1,621,099	998,140	2,016,766	1,403,721
	Sweden	57,282	49,667	86,770	1,208,868
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	135,692	347,088	543,346	733,108
	Japan	70,033	4,359,328	464,447	478,569

Source: Statistics Canada, Strategis
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available

NOVA SCOTIA

Finance
Economics and Statistics

Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile 2001-2005

Table 14: Top 5 Origins of Total International Imports, by Manufacturing Subsector, NAICS, 2001-2004

Nova Scotia

Nominal Dollar Values ($)

Subsector	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004
Food manufacturing	China	35,230,900	39,897,868	61,368,930	63,633,930
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	10,401,532	9,441,431	12,124,004	12,646,820
	Chile	2,157,904	2,646,914	7,450,030	11,214,390
	United States (U.S.)	15,319,682	4,446,946	10,840,175	7,893,790
	France (incl. Monaco, French	661,901	622,149	1,143,412	807,359
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	4,449,274	4,671,420	6,909,168	4,641,841
	Italy (includes Vatican City State)	2,263,468	3,556,972	6,310,914	3,945,663
	France (incl. Monaco, French	2,963,009	3,804,115	4,068,348	3,228,123
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	2,291,456	2,431,700	3,078,310	2,951,670
	Mexico	2,175,517	2,583,285	2,502,883	2,468,771
Textile mills	Italy (includes Vatican City State)	-	45,734	441,471	3,278,630
	United States (U.S.)	1,234,900	1,072,812	612,852	404,673
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	562,603	655,706	387,269	354,503
	China	104,981	219,632	179,318	198,016
	Mexico	-	-	589	129,638
Textile product mills	United Kingdom (U.K.)	277,266	1,222,044	1,626,224	1,901,836
	China	1,705,390	2,563,405	1,796,846	1,452,643
	United States (U.S.)	358,644	511,849	696,949	521,985
	Italy (includes Vatican City State)	116,616	212,461	347,108	376,139
	Mexico	60,442	44,640	117,698	248,822
Clothing manufacturing	China	499,331	452,211	1,791,245	1,422,867
	United States (U.S.)	213,200	222,005	336,754	309,243
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	263,713	291,597	219,493	246,006
	Mexico	19,912	32,517	94,274	45,218
	Italy (includes Vatican City State)	398,933	209,268	872	12,616
Leather and allied product manufacturing	China	184,817	118,699	117,886	186,030
	United States (U.S.)	156,081	176,523	180,646	177,532
	Italy (includes Vatican City State)	59,706	9,731	3,127	162,524
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	22,918	24,111	6,959	9,726
	France (incl. Monaco, French	126	2,197	198	3,251
Wood product manufacturing	China	569,273	1,259,036	2,434,055	7,775,193
	Chile	1,673,430	2,590,216	3,330,098	3,105,092
	France (incl. Monaco, French	21,360	532,571	588,649	2,657,196
	United States (U.S.)	773,444	286,779	394,812	393,423
	Italy (includes Vatican City State)	14,816	43,880	41,289	306,449
Paper manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	720,734	1,052,151	627,160	973,185
	Italy (includes Vatican City State)	605,491	920,386	1,173,886	955,868
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	240,623	784,527	685,947	653,882
	China	111,505	157,557	158,324	488,748
	France (incl. Monaco, French	154,827	92,968	11,222	3,066
Printing and related support activities	United States (U.S.)	349,068	603,167	383,137	392,618
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	77,734	302,912	84,548	233,564
	China	12,399	277,511	153,948	111,809
	France (incl. Monaco, French	3,438	18,735	26,748	39,046
	Italy (includes Vatican City State)	2,283	37,627	40,955	27,478
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	74,190,060	49,055,964	132,134,169	61,219,038
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	1,308,522	12,922	10,241,360	34,990,190
	Venezuela	-	-	17,945,448	31,991,575
	Mexico	-	-	-	20,073,686
	Lithuania	-	-	-	14,182,951

Subsector	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004
Chemical manufacturing	United Kingdom (U.K.)	16,387,645	7,733,651	7,637,174	14,212,184
	Germany	8,326,536	10,057,039	9,301,749	13,535,752
	United States (U.S.)	5,868,334	6,816,767	3,199,840	5,284,734
	Sweden	176,013	820,492	2,329,231	1,698,207
	Finland	739,703	961,552	1,412,931	1,297,683
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	United Kingdom (U.K.)	4,381,607	5,281,727	4,271,837	7,809,240
	United States (U.S.)	6,539,294	6,989,507	4,348,109	4,262,129
	China	1,914,399	2,202,487	2,305,202	3,151,606
	Germany	756,732	730,197	1,307,818	1,605,531
	Sweden	673,213	914,117	528,988	623,806
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	China	1,122,195	2,319,378	2,539,433	3,155,719
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	898,334	1,303,359	1,293,029	1,006,936
	United States (U.S.)	1,149,152	1,469,362	820,880	863,862
	Austria	3,052	-	20,672	620,653
	Germany	357,525	797,548	253,068	180,561
Primary metal manufacturing	Cuba	302,245,675	272,743,455	345,535,541	569,923,745
	Germany	10,432,331	8,127,048	10,427,894	15,165,807
	United States (U.S.)	8,264,742	3,721,525	3,271,723	6,405,703
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	1,299,542	2,146,872	3,220,845	3,481,329
	Sweden	2,913,426	4,617,559	3,358,961	3,244,227
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	United Kingdom (U.K.)	13,380,957	29,182,015	37,594,592	49,626,788
	United States (U.S.)	22,092,812	14,711,495	15,927,374	17,915,256
	Germany	2,464,682	3,420,615	4,766,571	7,798,113
	China	2,555,704	4,267,199	6,275,400	7,231,232
	Sweden	4,990,806	3,914,807	2,976,557	4,558,298
Machinery manufacturing	Germany	110,659,857	102,574,998	138,253,738	138,044,515
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	36,862,406	44,640,127	91,966,583	81,175,929
	Sweden	60,463,222	72,274,105	72,658,658	77,727,414
	Finland	36,024,184	29,656,314	148,824,399	45,623,722
	United States (U.S.)	55,020,094	54,751,036	107,890,921	28,188,144
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	91,033,900	77,831,148	89,932,767	85,763,133
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	11,980,003	10,283,197	14,684,717	25,934,656
	Germany	5,088,450	9,002,973	4,551,485	9,437,666
	Sweden	1,066,778	961,222	3,229,434	6,597,226
	China	4,657,311	6,995,840	7,103,389	6,162,588
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	United Kingdom (U.K.)	9,995,189	17,095,371	17,034,868	22,049,852
	United States (U.S.)	21,076,057	11,772,040	9,430,475	6,603,442
	China	3,597,997	3,474,175	4,278,458	2,739,908
	Sweden	1,680,542	5,740,190	9,153,248	1,786,254
	Germany	2,761,822	2,559,414	3,647,852	1,545,207
Transportation equipment manufacturing	Germany	1,221,716,953	1,476,992,224	1,565,610,809	1,512,652,342
	Sweden	146,890,288	160,861,272	249,783,926	240,421,626
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	290,428,282	320,295,602	310,416,452	227,472,599
	Austria	24,294	16,235,707	34,633,453	223,499,940
	Singapore	-	1,153	-	212,989,500
Furniture and related product manufacturing	China	3,690,987	6,026,445	7,082,655	10,908,513
	Sweden	2,522,668	2,199,676	2,998,617	3,566,305
	Germany	156,809	56,498	236,949	823,132
	United States (U.S.)	897,107	1,064,863	514,235	590,715
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	167,644	293,789	389,319	218,080
Miscellaneous manufacturing	United States (U.S.)	3,847,757	5,504,558	2,605,894	9,169,439
	Germany	4,031,862	2,363,444	8,535,648	6,616,649
	China	5,176,173	5,080,136	6,204,095	5,434,879
	United Kingdom (U.K.)	1,163,738	1,199,400	3,244,605	2,140,168
	Norway	590,455	964,128	873,594	657,941

Source: Statistics Canada, Strategis
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available

Table 15: Inter-Provincial and International Trade Flows at Producer Prices, by Type of Manufactured Good, 2002
Nova Scotia
Nominal Dollar Values in Millions ($,000,000)

Type of Good/Service	Total supply[1]	Supply to NL	Supply to PE	Supply to NS	Supply to NB	Supply to PQ	Supply to ON	Supply to MB	Supply to SK	Supply to AB	Supply to BC	Supply to YK	Supply to NT and NU	Inter-provincial exports[2]	Inter-provincial imports
Total goods and services	50,308.4	762.5	347.0	37,660.2	1,210.8	1,064.0	1,778.3	99.3	98.4	347.2	211.5	4.5	-	**5,965.3**	**9,002.9**
Manufactured goods:															
Meat, fish and dairy products	1,622.7	32.2	21.1	418.1	110.6	39.4	109.8	5.6	4.7	42.7	6.0	-	-	**372.5**	**502.0**
Fruits, vegetables and other food products, feeds	600.5	21.9	8.5	116.0	78.8	39.7	98.7	7.1	34.2	28.6	12.7	0.7	-	**333.5**	**469.8**
Soft drinks and alcoholic beverages	336.3	5.7	5.5	240.0	38.1	1.8	9.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	-	-	**63.1**	**105.2**
Tobacco and tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**76.3**
Leather, rubber and plastic products	1,214.9	10.5	8.8	92.0	15.7	39.5	250.1	6.6	3.5	18.3	13.1	-	-	**366.1**	**169.4**
Textile products	246.5	6.3	4.3	29.5	9.5	56.1	36.3	3.4	3.3	16.3	19.8	-	-	**155.3**	**82.0**
Hosiery, clothing and accessories	81.1	1.0	0.5	10.7	1.6	7.0	13.5	1.5	0.8	5.3	4.5	-	-	**35.9**	**49.8**
Lumber and wood products	555.3	15.8	5.2	128.2	25.9	40.4	55.0	1.0	2.5	2.3	4.0	0.8	-	**152.8**	**190.7**
Furniture and fixtures	101.4	4.8	1.2	31.8	8.3	15.4	3.4	0.8	0.5	5.2	2.7	-	-	**42.4**	**146.1**
Wood pulp, paper and paper products	926.6	17.1	6.0	95.2	62.8	121.1	121.8	2.3	0.7	16.2	1.2	-	-	**349.1**	**289.6**
Printing and publishing	307.2	5.7	2.1	228.0	18.5	5.8	10.2	0.7	0.1	2.6	1.6	-	-	**47.3**	**230.6**
Primary metal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**121.9**
Other metal products	360.7	22.7	6.6	149.0	15.8	28.3	36.0	3.9	8.5	9.2	5.7	1.1	-	**141.0**	**237.4**
Machinery and equipment	104.9	1.1	1.0	16.3	3.4	1.3	2.7	0.2	-	0.7	0.1	-	-	**10.6**	**84.0**
Motor vehicles, other transport equipment and parts	1,151.0	13.9	7.9	318.5	11.2	107.9	58.7	22.8	0.7	13.7	4.3	-	-	**241.1**	**386.2**
Electrical, electronic and communications products	189.8	1.8	0.1	27.8	0.9	14.9	31.0	1.9	0.6	8.4	19.1	-	-	**78.9**	**145.6**
Non-metallic mineral products	170.5	5.4	4.0	111.5	15.5	6.9	1.7	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	**33.6**	**77.4**
Petroleum and coal products	1,452.4	189.2	70.6	691.2	66.9	78.2	91.9	3.3	1.7	40.6	12.3	-	-	**582.5**	**240.1**
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals and chemical products	234.7	2.4	2.3	60.1	4.9	22.7	40.5	0.9	0.5	8.7	3.2	-	-	**86.3**	**509.4**
Other manufactured products	198.9	3.4	1.2	76.6	3.5	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	-	**13.5**	**132.7**

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table No. 386-0002
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
"-": Confidential or Not Available
[1,2]See Appendix B Endnotes (Table 15)

NOVA SCOTIA
Finance
Economics and Statistics

Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile 2001-2005

Table 16: Business Conditions Survey[1], Manufacturing Sector, NAICS, Quarterly, 2001-2005
Nova Scotia
Values in Percentage (%) Terms, Seasonally Adjusted

	2001				2002				2003				2004				2005		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Finished product inventory, too high	17	50	28	17	29	17	18	18	17	12	21	17	13	19	33	40	29	25	34
Finished product inventory, about right	78	48	68	79	68	80	74	77	79	85	75	76	82	73	63	56	67	69	58
Finished product inventory, too low	5	2	4	4	3	3	7	4	4	3	5	6	5	7	4	4	4	6	8
Orders received, rising	14	9	16	15	18	22	28	27	39	36	25	26	17	22	26	48	33	29	30
Orders received, about right	65	40	69	38	55	57	54	51	43	52	53	57	65	61	64	40	50	55	55
Orders received, declining	21	51	15	47	26	22	18	22	18	12	21	17	19	17	10	12	17	16	15
Backlog of unfilled orders, higher than normal	27	7	11	0	4	8	12	8	8	21	14	7	9	7	3	8	9	13	21
Backlog of unfilled orders, about the same	53	48	73	51	69	62	66	56	61	53	63	78	65	85	83	88	81	75	66
Backlog of unfilled orders, lower than normal	21	46	15	49	27	31	23	36	31	26	22	15	26	8	13	5	9	12	12
Production prospects, higher	29	9	45	23	22	24	55	21	27	33	27	38	31	33	29	26	24	37	50
Production prospects, about the same	63	54	34	45	48	51	26	57	50	52	40	39	48	46	55	59	52	44	39
Production prospects, lower	8	37	21	32	30	26	19	23	23	15	33	23	21	21	16	15	24	19	11
Employment prospects, increasing	20	8	28	16	15	24	28	20	24	20	19	21	25	23	16	28	14	30	30
Employment prospects, little change	71	54	55	64	59	55	62	59	56	68	61	68	64	62	60	50	68	52	62
Employment prospects, decreasing	9	38	17	20	26	21	10	22	19	13	20	10	10	15	23	22	18	18	7

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table No. 302-0008
Prepared by NS Dept of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division

Notes:
[1]See Appendix B Endnotes (Table 16)

Appendix B Endnotes

These endnotes are intended to provide general definitions of terminology used in Tables 1 to 16, as well as to clarify various ambiguities that may appear in the tables. For more detailed information about the data sources, data collection methods, and statistical methodologies underlying these tables, refer to the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca) or the Strategis website (strategis.ic.gc.ca). In particular, the footnotes to the appropriate CANSIM tables will be useful and can be found at cansim2.statcan.ca.

Table 1

[1]*GDP by Industry* figures are expressed in chained (1997) dollars. Chaining is a methodology used by Statistics Canada to account for fluctuations in price which will occur over time. Furthermore, chaining preserves the original growth rates within sectors and industries of the economy. The chaining process is based on an index called the Chain Fisher Index. For the GDP data in Table 1, the base period for the Chain Fisher Index is 1997. Note that, for chained data, aggregates are not equal to the sum of their components (i.e. additivity is not preserved when the Chain Fisher Index is used).

Table 1 expresses GDP in *basic* prices, which are defined as follows by Statistics Canada: "the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer". One must bear in mind that there are other ways of expressing GDP than presented here: *expenditure-based and income-based* rather than *by industry*; at *factor cost and market prices* rather than at *basic prices*; and in *constant dollars* or *nominal dollars* as opposed to *chained dollars*. As a result, caution is recommended when comparing the GDP data presented in the *Nova Scotia Manufacturing Profile* with other published sources.

Table 2

[1]*Manufacturing shipments* are defined as follows by Statistics Canada:
The value of manufacturing shipments represents the net selling value of goods made by the reporting establishments.
This includes:

- transfers to other establishments of the same company
- the value of non-returnable containers
- the book value of goods produced and shipped for the first time on a rental basis
- shipments on consignment to other countries (provided these are already sold)

This excludes:

- discounts
- returned sales
- sales allowances
- sales tax
- excise taxes and duties
- the value of returnable containers
- common or contract carriers' charges for outward transportation

Table 3

[1]*Capital expenditures* are defined as follows by Statistics Canada:
Capital expenditures are the gross expenditures on fixed assets for use in the operation of an establishment or lease or rent to others.
Included are:

- cost of all building and engineering construction and machinery and equipment which normally have a life of more than one year and are charged to fixed assets accounts
- modifications, additions, and major renovations
- capital costs such as feasibility studies and architectural, legal, installation, or engineering fees
- subsidies

- capitalized interest charges on loans with which capital projects are financed
- work done by an establishment's own labour force
- additions to work in progress

Assets acquired for lease to others are included, but assets acquired as a lessee are not.

For more detail regarding the definitions of building and engineering construction and machinery and equipment, see the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca).

Table 4(a)

[1]Some major conceptual and methodological changes were made to the *Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM)* beginning in the reference year 2000. Beginning in 2000, data for the Head Offices of manufacturers are no longer included, which affects the following variables: administration employees, total employees, salaries and wages, cost of materials, supplies and goods for resale, value of shipments, and other revenue and total value added. This change, amongst others, creates the need for caution when comparing the 2000-2003 data to pre-2000 data. The ASM data presented in Tables 4(a) and 4(b) provides financial statistics for *principal establishments*: that is, incorporated manufacturing businesses that have employees and sales of manufactured goods (i.e. value of goods sold) greater than or equal to $30,000. Generally, an *establishment* corresponds to a plant, mill, or factory. However, the establishment may comprise more than one plant if accounting records do not permit separate reports for each one. An establishment may also include ancillary or support units, such as sales offices or warehouses. Consult the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca) for a more detailed distinction between the four statistical units in business surveys: establishments, enterprises, companies, and locations.

[2]According to Statistics Canada, *manufacturing activity* consists of operations such as:

- processing and assembling
- storing, handling, packing, warehousing, etc.
- inspecting (including quality control)
- maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services
- erecting or installation for customers when such work is carried out as an extension of manufacturing operations and does not constitute a separate establishment
- working foremen doing work similar to that of employees they supervise

Production workers include all employees working directly in *manufacturing activity*.

The *cost of fuel and electricity* is defined as the cost of purchased energy, water utility expenses, and electricity consumed *for energy purposes only*, both in manufacturing and non-manufacturing operations. This covers amounts used in all vehicles, plant and office operations, and any support units which are part of the establishment. Any fuel purchased as an input into the manufacturing process as a feedstock or processing material (e.g. crude oil processed into gasoline) or for other non-energy purposes is excluded.

The *cost of materials and supplies* is defined as follows:
The total cost of all *manufacturing inputs* purchased, owned and used in manufacturing operations. Only commodity items or physical goods are reported and not costs of services or overhead charges. The cost of materials and supplies includes:

- purchases of raw materials and components (including any fuel used for non-energy purposes)
- containers and shipping materials
- cost of supplies used to operate, maintain, and repair buildings and equipment
- amount paid to other business units for work done on materials owned

Value of Goods Sold in the ASM will not be identical to *Manufacturing Shipments* in the *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing (MSM)* (see notes to Table 2), since the MSM and the ASM are administered independently by Statistics Canada.

Value-added is a measure of net output, that is, of gross output less those purchased inputs that have been embodied in the value of the product. *Manufacturing value-added* consists of value of goods sold plus net change in inventory of goods in process and finished goods, less cost of purchased inputs (which equals the cost of materials and supplies used and the cost of fuel and electricity) for manufacturing activities.

[3]*Administrative and non-manufacturing employees* include all employees designated as executive, administrative, clerical/office, and sales staff. Also included are employees on the payroll of the establishment and engaged in such non-manufacturing activities as: cafeterias or restaurant counters operated by the establishment; new construction, major repairs or alterations of buildings, machinery and equipment for the use of the establishment, when such work is chargeable to the fixed assets accounts.

Table 4(b)

[1]*Total activity* includes the manufacturing and non-manufacturing activity of establishments. *Other revenues* represent the revenues from these non-manufacturing activities:

- sales of goods purchased for resale (in same condition as purchased)
- revenues from the rental or lease of manufactured products, machinery and equipment, and real property
- revenues from operations performed by their own labour force
    - service revenues
    - commissions on sales
    - revenues from contracted shipping
    - operation of cafeterias
    - outside installation or construction not related to own products
    - sale of used materials
    - research and development
- royalties and franchise fees

Total employees accounts for all personnel, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing/administrative, on the payroll of the establishment, including those working in ancillary units which form part of the establishment. *Total salaries and wages* are gross, before any deductions from employees for income tax and employee contributions for sickness, accident, pension, insurance, or other benefits. Fringe benefit contributions by the employer are not included. Included are overtime payments, vacation pay, directors' pay, bonuses, commission, taxable allowances, retroactive pay, and other allowances forming part of the employees' earnings.

Total value of goods sold & other revenues consists of the value of goods sold plus other revenues derived from non-manufacturing activity.

Table 5

[1]LFS estimates at the sector and subsector levels, particularly for small provinces like Nova Scotia, may be based on small sample sizes. Thus, at this level of detail, the estimates may not be as accurate as they would be at the national level. Definitions of the LFS statistics in Table 5 can be found at cansim2.statcan.ca.

Table 6

[1]Data by industry included in Table 6 correspond to the Canadian National Accounts' input-output M and S levels of aggregation. For concepts, methods, sources, and details concerning the industry classification system, see *Productivity Growth in Canada*, catalogue 15-204 XPE at www.statcan.ca. Definitions of the labour statistics in Table 6 can be found at cansim2.statcan.ca.

Tables 7(a) and 7(b)

[1]According to Statistics Canada, the Survey of Employment, Payroll, and Hours (SEPH) is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial, and territorial levels. It reports *average weekly earnings* based on weekly payroll data, which includes gross pay as well as overtime, bonuses, commissions, and other special payments. The SEPH data excludes major payroll deductions such as income taxes or employee contributions to social insurance plans. The data also excludes taxable allowances and benefits (i.e. health, life insurance, etc.). The *standard work week* figures derived from SEPH are applicable only to *salaried* employees, not to

workers who are paid hourly wages (i.e. not on salary). For more information on SEPH, see the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca).

Tables 8 to 14

[1]According to Statistics Canada, *total international exports* include all goods leaving the country (through customs) for a foreign destination. It consists of the sum of *domestic exports* and *re-exports*:

TOTAL INTERNATIONAL EXPORTS = DOMESTIC EXPORTS + RE-EXPORTS

Domestic exports are exports of all goods grown, produced, extracted, or manufactured in Canada (specifically, Nova Scotia in this case) leaving the country through customs for a foreign destination. Exports of imported merchandise which has been substantially enhanced in value are also included. In contrast, *re-exports* refer to the export of goods that have previously entered Canada (specifically, Nova Scotia in this case) and are leaving in the same condition as when first imported. Exports of imported merchandise which has been minimally processed but *not* substantially enhanced in value are also counted as re-exports. It must be emphasized that the Strategis data for total international exports is listed by *province of origin*. *Province of origin* denotes the province in which the good was extracted, manufactured, or grown. Thus, if a product was manufactured in Nova Scotia, but left the country in the same condition through Ontario, for example, it would still be considered an international export from Nova Scotia.

[2]According to Statistics Canada, *total international imports* include all goods which have entered Canada (specifically, Nova Scotia in this case) by crossing territorial (i.e. customs) boundaries, whether for immediate domestic consumption or for storage in customs-bonded warehouses. This includes *re-imports*, which are defined as goods re-entering Canada (specifically, Nova Scotia in this case) after having been exported abroad without having been *materially altered or substantially enhanced in value* while abroad. It must be emphasized that the Strategis data for total international imports is listed by *province of clearance*. *Province of clearance* represents the province where the border (i.e. customs) crossing took place and the good physically crossed or "cleared" the border into Canada.

For more information on the international trade statistics in Tables 8 to 14, visit *Trade Data Online* or *Canadian Industry Statistics* at the Strategis website (strategis.ic.gc.ca). For a comprehensive discussion of trade in Nova Scotia, refer to the latest edition of *Nova Scotia Trade*, a publication of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, Economics & Statistics Division (www.gov.ns.ca/finance).

Table 15

[1]Total supply is defined as the value of production plus shipments out of the inventories of producers, wholesalers, and retailers. In each province and for each commodity, total supply is identical to sales to the rest of the world (international exports), to other Canadian provinces and territories (inter-provincial exports), and within province (self-supply).

[2]Inter-provincial exports equal the sum of the supply to each Canadian province and territory minus self-supply (i.e. supply to Nova Scotia).

Table 16

[1]For details regarding the Business Conditions Survey, see *Definitions, data sources, and methods: Business Conditions Survey for the Manufacturing Industries* (www.statcan.ca).